REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. VI NO. 19 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,806,606
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
50, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSITE ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cents. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, Manila, Bangkok,
Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket
Sourabaya, Haiphong, Hoile
Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. M. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about.. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives nsured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. G. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of

HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay. Opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

CONSUMPTION

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS IN BOMBAY.

Husband writes 14th January:—

"She has no fever, no cough and no blood spitting and has gained 3½ lbs. in weight since my last report to you of 2nd instant."

MY SUCCESSES

in Bombay in cases that eminent Doctors declare "Incurable," "Hopeless," "Advanced" are really amazing.

CONSULTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 11-30 to 1-0 and 4 to 9 p.m.
SATURDAY, 8 to 1 p.m. & 6-30 to 9 p.m.
at
ORIENT HOTEL

Full particulars and proofs from

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
LONAVLA.

'The Silk you have been admiring!'

(1)
'YOUR TASTE
(2)
'YOUR STYLE
(3)
YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING: HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of landed properties at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road and Babula Tank advertised to take place To-day and To-morrow has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL RAIFUL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY the 26th instant, sell by public auction, at their Rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the pledgee and on account and risk of the pledgor Manaji Kuverji Rajashanker:—

One pair of pearl Raiful weighing about 130 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT TRINITY CHAPEL BACK ROAD.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Dr. Merwanji Cowarji Jamsetji Framji Umrigar and Piroska Curseiji Doongaji, the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of February 1918 sell the undermentioned property by public auction on the premises on account and at the risk of Aimai widow of Merwanji Hormasji Gazdar the mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of June, 1915, and made between the said Aimai widow of Merwanji Hormasji Guzdar of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of the Trinity Chapel Back Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (one hundred and eighty-eight) square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 8393 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the house of the late Sorabji Dady Suntook deceased on or towards the East by the said Trinity Chapel Back Road on or towards the South by Sorabji Dady Suntook Lane or Trinity Church Street and on or towards the West by the vacant ground belonging to the Estate of Sorabji Dady Suntook deceased which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ruttonji Rustomji Limbowalla then in the occupation of Nusserwanji Jamsetji Bhagat and now in that of the said Aimai and her tenants and the same messuage and tenements were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53 then under (No. 4 and now under C Ward No. 2838 and Street No. 4.).

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office 95 Ash Lane or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT MATUNGA DHARAVI ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. Khaldas Ramdas and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 15th February 1918, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 22 Apollo Street Fort, on account and risk of the mortgagor Bheeya Ramvtar Ramsarup and Multani Jamnadas Parbhudas Hindi Broker, the following properties:—

SCHEDULE A.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden is a Fazandar situate lying and being at Matunga Dharavi Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6246 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 95, 352, 99, 205, 396, 396, 413, 99, 205, 115, 360, 361, 367 and 390 Collector's New Nos. 12918, 12928, 13048, 12947, 13221, and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6/381, 1 and 3 369, 7-8-9 and 10/381, 3 and 5A 370, 1 and 2 371, 3-4 and 5/256, 1/286, 1/372, 2/3721, 4/721, 4/372, 5/372, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Great Indian Peninsula Railway Harbour line on or towards the West and South by the property of Byramji Heerjeebhoy Warden and on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama.

SCHEDULE B.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Road or ground of which Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden is a Fazandar situate, lying and being at Matunga Dharavi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 674 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 95, 352, 99, 205, 396, 396, 415, 99, 205, 115, 360, 361, 367 and 390, Collector's New Nos. 12918, 12928, 13048, 12947, 13221 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3-4-5 and 6/318 1 and 3 369, 7-8-9 and 10/381 3 and 5A/ 370, 1 and 2, 371, 3-4 and 5, 256, 1/372, 2/372, 4/372, 5-372 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Harbour line, on or towards the West and South by the property of Byramji Hirjeebhoy Warden and on or towards the North by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama.

The buildings, tenements and messuages,

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

standing, lying and being on both the pieces of land described in Schedule A and B hereinabove written being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 7861 (3), Street Nos. 1751B Street Dharavi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors at Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC TABLE & CEILING FANS, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, ELECTRICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 24th day of January 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned to close partnership account the undermentioned electrical goods, etc., comprising D. C. and A. C. 110-230 volt. table and ceiling fans, venetian glass 3 to 6 lights electric chandeliers, electric hall pendants, wall brackets, table lamps, 10 cases 110 volts electric bulb lamps, motor horn batteries, triple pole switches, medical wire batteries, 7/19 electric staves, Simon's electric wire, 3/22 Hesby wire switch boards, regulators, 3/20 wire telephone apparatus, and other electrical goods.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC CEILING FANS, LIGHTS, FITTINGS, GLASS-FITTED PARTITIONS, SURPLUS FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 25th day of January 1918 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at "Morarbhai" Building in Apollo Street, Fort, the surplus furniture, etc., of Messrs. W. Crowder & Co., Ltd., changing their office:—Comprising electric ceiling fans in running order, electric lights and fittings, teakwood glass fitted partition screens, office counters, railings, office chest of drawers, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE:

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SOUNDY'S COTTAGE PIANO, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on SUNDAY the 27th day of January 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Kushroo" Lodge, Nesbit Road, Mazagon (opposite St. Mary High School) very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture etc., comprising:—

Sliding dining table, handsome sideboard, meatsafes, chairs, marble top tables, writing tables, velvet upholstered drawing room suite, corner cabinets, book cases, teapoys, cane and bentwood chairs, drawing room carpet, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet toned Soundy's cottage piano, chest of drawers, cupboards, cameras with stands, rich glass and crockeryware, iron safe with stand, iron garden flower stands, etc., etc.

The property of the late Dr. Alexander Britto, J.P., Deputy Health Officer Bombay Municipality.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of rice bags of linseed, bags of jawari, bags of caster seed, bags of hirda, bags of toor, bags of masur, bags of barley, bags of gram, bundles of gunny bags, loose iron bars, bundles of coir ropes, loose printed forms packages of luggage, bags of dry dates, bundles of jogree, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the day of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs.	35-0
Half-yearly.. „	16-0	„	18-0
Quarterly .. „	8-0	„	9-0
Monthly .... „	3-0	„	3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly ....Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A Little Glance. Assorted kinds of JAMS tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb each. Also assorted Dry fruits. 14 lbs. net. Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed Carriage extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN TRADING COY, Quetta. Tele "Beauty." 1906

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted PRINTER for silver paper only. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1932

WANTED—CUSTOM CLERK well experienced in clearing and forwarding business, pay Rs. 25 to 30. Apply R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 1901

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK for Ahmedabad. One familiar with Bank accounts, Collection of Rents and supervision of repairs to Buildings preferred. Apply to AMBALAL SARABHAI, 73, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1934

WANTED for Bombay and Out Countries COOKS, HAMALS, AYAHS, MASALCHIES, and every kind of workmen. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, 2nd Pir Khan Street, New Nagpada, Byculla, Bombay. 1796

WANTED—An intelligent CLERK to assist in literary work. One knowing short-hand and typewriting preferred. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply Box No. 665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1942

WANTED—An intelligent, experienced TUTOR to coach up a boy of Fourth Standard at Pedder Road, two or three hours daily. Second language French. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 667, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1947

WANTED—An INSPECTOR OF POLICE for Akalkot State. Pay Rs. 90 plus Rs. 20 as fixed travelling allowance, with future prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials before the 5th of February. 1918 to HYAM S. ISRAEL, State Karbhari. 1948

WANTED—Matric failed GUJARATI HINDU CLERKS, on permanent staff, with practical experience of ACCOUNTS of over 3 years. Salary according to qualifications. Apply fully NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 1949

WANTED—Two BACHELOR OF ARTS and three MATRICULATES of some experience, of any denomination or creed. Salary and prospect guaranteed. Apply with certificates stating lowest possible terms accepted. Selected will have to pay consulate recognization charges of the certificates from their pay. Certificates of unselected will be returned. Apply sharp to PROPRIETOR and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Simoens University College of Goa, Vasco-da-Gama. 1852

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One first class TURNER, one used to accurate Bearing work preferred. Apply TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO., LD., Parel. 1946

WANTED—A MAN with business experience, especially piece-goods to work for a business in Basra. Pay according to qualifications. Apply BHIMJI KARA, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. 1920

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ACCOUNTS CLERK, qualified, salary and everything found. Apply SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram Building, Bombay. Security required. 1944

WANTED—A Smart Young EUROPEAN LADY COMPANION to a Hindoo Lady. Must be well versed in all Sports. Apply to Box No. 664, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1930

WANTED—A Smart SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Ahmedabad. A Gujarati preferred. Apply personally between 5 and 7 p.m., on Thursday or Friday, to AMBALAL SARABHAI, 73, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1935

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with previous experience of erection works; and a local Canvasser and Salesman with a practical training in dyeing to effect the sales of Aniline Dyes and other colours and chemicals. Apply with testimonials to Mr. BALAJI BAPUJI ANIKHINDI, Bharucha Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 1907

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a **PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 80-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum.** 1945

WANTED—OIL ENGINE DRIVERS for 40 H P. Ruston Proctor Engines. Pay Rs. 50 to 60 per month with free quarters. Only experienced men should apply, who are able to do running repairs, to The ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar (via Lonand.) 1933

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED.

WANTED—Thirty SHARES of TATA OIL Co. Apply with lowest price to Box No. 639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1917

WANTED TO LEND Rs. 7,000—on good Security. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

WANTED—Fifty SHARES of Phillips, Ld. Apply with lowest price to Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1918

WANTED—Rs. 95,000 on good security and handsome interest. Lenders will please write to Box No. 666, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1943

WANTED—One oil filtering MACHINE having capacity of filtering 300 maunds daily, one sizing machine and gray winder. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Store, Yarn and Machinery Merchants, 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1806

WANTED for a small Parsi family from Middle of March to Middle of June, one fully FURNISHED FLOOR, in good healthy locality, with electric light and fan. Facing sea much preferred. Apply with full details to Box No. 663, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1929

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—A "NEW GINNING FACTORY," in a suitable place for cotton near a sea port. One Hornsby Oil Engine (Crude oil can burn) of 28 continuous working H.P., together with eight completa Gins (6 Platt brothers' and 2 Ardeshir Wadia's.) All the Gins have worked for less than six months and are equal to new. Belting, rollers, and other spares, all in the best order. Price Rs. 14,000 or near offer Apply KAIKOBAD VAKIL Bhavnagar, (Kathiawad.) 1905

CUMMINS BALING PRESS FOR SALE.—32 double and 4 single Roller Gins, one double cylinder opener, one compound Ruston Proctor condensing 12in. by 20in. by 24in. stroke 110 I. H. P. Engine, one Tinker Shenton Lancashire Boiler 24ft. by 6½ft. by 120 lbs., one Cummins Henry Berry Press and a Hydraulic Engine 40 N. H. P., also a 10ft. Lathe and a Drilling Machine, all complete in running order. Send offers to MADHUSUDAN DAYAL, Hony. Magistrate, Hapur, Dist. Meerut, U. P. 1714

FOR SALE

FISH OIL, FISH MANURE (GUANO) can be supplied at cheapest rates:—Apply to ALBERT LEWIS, Sitaram Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1931

NOTICE TO MILLS.—Just drop a line when you are in need of good quality Roller skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Chrome Belting. Compare quality and prices. NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Oriental Building, Hronby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1835

TO BE LET

TO LET—For office purposes, one large and one small room both with independent entrance with prominent frontage on first-floor in Medows Street, situation extremely central. Apply GUSTADJI, 67, Medow Street. 1945

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KING GEORGE V ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY,

APPLICATIONS are invited:—

1. For Furnishing and Equipping the Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel, for 50 beds and Nurses' and Staff's quarters.

2. For alterations and repairs to the building, outhouses, etc.

3. For laying out the garden and grounds, for open air treatment of patients, open air school, and for recreation and exercise.

Apply for particulars to:—

J. A. TURNER, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H.,
N. H. CHOKSY, M.D., F.C.P.S.
Joint Hon. Secretaries & Treasurers.
Sanitary Institute,
1787 Princess Street, Bombay.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE IONIC PHARMACY and THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY have been removed to the No. 22-24, Cowasji Patel Street, near Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed from 15th January, 1918. 1736

Dr. Sir Jagadish Bose's Lecture.

Tuesday 22nd Jan. 1918
At 6 p. m.
AND
Thursday 24th Jan. 1918
At 6 p. m.
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Seats having been allotted to Donors to the Bose Institute, Calcutta, it has been decided to sell the remaining seats to the public.

Stalls at Rs. 15 each
Dress Circle at Rs. 10 each

Plans at Messrs. **Maneckji & Co.**, 26, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, where seats can be reserved.

The plans will be at the Royal Opera House from **3 p. m.** on the **22nd** and **24th** January where seats can also be reserved.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

S. J. PATEL, CERTIFIED AUDITOR, 36, Church Gate Street, has set up practice as an Accountant and Auditor at the above address. 1940

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SECONDHAND MORTAR MILL, in good condition, diameter nearly 6ft. Apply sharp to:—
SUPERINTENDENT,
Paisa Fund Glass Works,
Talegaon Dabhade, Dist. Poona.
1936.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of Printing and Writing Papers worth about Rupees, twenty thousand. Apply for particulars to the MANAGER, State Printing Press, Bhavnagar, before the 25th instant. 1916

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed. I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1918, of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1918, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1918.
MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
1737

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAGANNIWAS BHOWAN JOSHI has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 99, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of second Kumbharwada Street without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Nathoo Mooljee on or towards the South by the house of Laxmibai, widow of Harischandra, on or towards the East by the Second Kumbharwada Street, and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Motibai and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1929, New No. 9065, Old Survey No. 835 and New Survey No. 4999 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7652 and Street No. 110, 112.

Dated this 21st day of January 1918.
DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
1939 Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KUBA MUDARI KHAMBATI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Beef Merchant ..... Deceased.

(1) EBRAHIM KUBA MUDARI, and (2) MARIAMBAI, widow of Kuba Mudari, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice, Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 17th day of January, 1918.
(Sd.) Mr. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA.
Petitioners' Attorney.
1941

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

In pursuance of the Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 22nd day of December, 1917, Mr. GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA, the sole Liquidator of the above Company will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Office of the undersigned at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, the property of the above Company, situate at Broach both moveable and immoveable including the Engine, Boilers, Machinery and Plant in the Mill of the said Company. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their aforesaid office.

Bombay, 19th January, 1918.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Attorneys for the Liquidator of the above Company.
1937.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. RAJARAM TUKARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our another client. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground (the Fazandar whereof is the Church of the Lady Rozario) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of DeLisle Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land with Collector's Old No. 175, New No. 13691, Old Survey No. 344-349 and New Survey No. 1/3462-2/3461 and bounded on or towards the East by DeLisle Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Raja Bhadur Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the North by a private passage and beyond which is a part of the property formerly of Jairam Tulsidas but now of Fattehalli and partly by the remaining portion of the said property of Fattehalli and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 7166, Street No. 26 and which and all the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, dated 21st January, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY BIVEN that Bai HIRUBAI KARSONDAS has contracted to sell to our client the properties hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share right, title, claim or interest to in upon or in respect of the said properties or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay Municipality and also to the undersigned at their Office at No. 79, Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the mesuages and tenements thereon situate at the Anant Rishi's Oart, near Bhuleshwar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and admeasuring One Hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 590, New No. 2805, Old Survey No. 281, New Survey No. 416 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 4525, Street No. 17 and which is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of the said Dahibai and now of Hirubai, widow of Karsondas Chhabildas, on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Narayen, on or towards the North by the Oart of Bhima Tenuji Nowa and on or towards the South by the said Anant Rishi's Oart.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Anant Rishi's Oart near Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and forty-five and one-ninth square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay under Old No. 590, New No. 2806, Old Survey No. 415, New Survey No. 280 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 4523-24 and Street No. 16 and (1) bounded on the East by the property formerly of Ichharam Nanabhai, on the West by the property firstly hereinabove described on the North by the property of Vithuldas Ramrao and on the South by the public passage leading to the said Oart.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1918.
MALVI MODY KANCHODDAS & Co.,
1950 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS:

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
OF PRESENT BURLESQUE!
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
AT 6-15 TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
TOM MELBOURNE'S
ALI BABA
None should
MISS IT!
LATEST BURLESQUE.
New and Original Novelties.
GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
Wonderful Scenes.
ADMIRABLY MOUNTED.
Undoubtedly
A More Laughable Version of the 40 Thieves
Never before been presented.
Thursday next, January 24th
ANOTHER NEW MUSICAL BURLESQUE
Made in the Mountains
OR
Carmine-Etta.

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS

to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Proprietor,
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
1476 Lamington Road.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
FILLIS' CIRCUS & MENAGERIE
MORE CHANGES TO-NIGHT.
First Appearance of FELIX NEW MONKEY ACT.
Re-appearance of BOB the BUCKING ELEPHANT.
PRIZE GIVEN AT EACH PERFORMANCE TO THE BEST RIDER ON BOB.
16 of the best items of the Repertoire.
First Time of the Dogs and Monkeys Stag Hunt.
A Screaming laugh from start to finish.
THE TIGERS THE TIGERS
EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
MATINEES on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS AT 5 p.m.
Reduced prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 ans.
Matinee prices Rs. 2, 1, and 8 ans.
Booking at Rose & Co., and at the Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6 P. M.
LECTURE
BY
SIR JAGADISH BOSE.
NO CINEMA SHOW TO-DAY.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIERE PICTURE
PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
3RD INSTALMENT OF
MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
FEATURING MOLLIE KING & LEON BARRY.
A SERIAL OF INTENSE MYSTERY & THRILLING ADVENTURES.
GUARDING ADOLPHINE COMEDY. | PATHE GAZETTE TOPICAL. | MYSTERIOUS FLAMES MAGIC.
Time.—7, 8-45 & 10-30. p. m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.
SPECIAL PRIVATE BOXES, BALCONY & THE FINEST AUDITORIUM.
POPULAR PRICES.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

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Prof. K. P. Jyotishi

Who is gifted with the power to unlock the mysteries of your life on past, present and future and to remove all of your unnoyances diseases and troubles by "Talisman."

Consulting Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SIND PUNJAB HOTEL.

Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

From

K. C. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S.,
F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I.,
LONDON.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful Specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of Justice Aziz Mirza, High Court Judge of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI.
F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I.,
(LONDON.)
Dy. Magistrate,
6 Hyderabad (Deccan.)

Oldest Rubber Stamp Mfg. House.

P. P. RELE & SONS.
179, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

You have wasted much time and money in trying to master Hypnotism because of wrong methods. Now spend only as 12 for the last time on

HYPNOTISM MASTERED IN A WEEK

and you will thank your lucky stars for the chance.

TRY AGAIN.

Don't judge by its cheapness. It is a book of 64 pages of solid practical matter, in a style simple enough for a child. Priced ow simply as an introduction and the full price of Rs. 2 will be charged as soon as the first 500 copies are sold.

A. BANKIEN
Occult Book Supplier,
VIZAGAPATAM.

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STOVES
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1-2-3-4-5
BURNERS
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ECONOMICAL.
Save Time.
Save Money.
BOSS
GLASS DOOR
OVENS
Rs. 16—Rs. 25.
BY ATONCE
BLUE FLAME
TOUCHES COOKING PANS
NO SMOKE
NO SMELL
NO TROUBLE
Particulars From
L. ROY SAMPAT,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

	Bales.
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	30.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

M. G. Bengal Good	17.16
,, ,, Fully Good	17.53
,, ,, Fine	17.90
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	18.92
,, ,, ,, Fully Good ..	19.29
,, ,, ,, Fine	19.66
,, Broach Good	21.55
,, ,, Fully Good	21.80
,, ,, Fine	22.05
,, Scinde Good	17.16
,, ,, Fully Good	17.53
,, ,, Fine	17.90

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

	Bales.
Total In Sight	3,264,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	472,000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	170,000
American ,, ,, ...	3,313,000
Other ,, ,, ...	72,000
Total Sales	13,000
East Indian Sales	1,700
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	87,000
,, ,, Forwarded	108,000
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	12,000
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	170,000
East Indian Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	292,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 18th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	89¾

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to France and Continent	..
,, ,, to Japan	35,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,347,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	1,204,000

New York, Jan. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	31.13
,, ,, May	30.78
,, ,, July	30 45
American market closed on Monday.	
spot Cotton at New York	32.30
,, at New Orleans	31.00
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.93
,, May	29.73
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	89¾

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	44 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 5/8
,, 7 day market loans	3 5/8
Consols 2½%	55
Rupee Paper 3½%	48¾
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64¾
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15

London, Jan. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	44 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 5/8
,, 7 day market loans	3 5/8
Consols 2½%	55
Rupee Paper 3½%	48¾
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64¾
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 18th.

5½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£93½
5% New	£93 9/16

London, Jan. 19th.

5½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£93½
5% New	£93 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 18th

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Dec-Jan. Inactive	600
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Inactive	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Firm at top prices	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Sellers	17/4½
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta January Sellers	20/4½
do. do. Bombay Sellers ..	22
do. do. Karachi Buyers ..	20/6

It is reported that freight is available for January and February, sufficient to liquidate August-December Contracts with Bombay and Karachi.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar Sellers	2/4½

London, Jan. 19th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Dec.-Jan. Inactive	600
Toria Rapeseed Dec-Jan. Inactive	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Sellers	17/4½
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta January Sellers	20/4½
do. do. Bombay Sellers ..	22
do. do. Karachi Buyers ..	20/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar Value Steady	2/4½

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 21st.

	Rs
Cash Certificates	5,254-8
Total up-to-date	25,39,382-8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 21.

Owing to the rise in New York the tone of the market was firmer this morning and the quotations for Good Broach were Rs. 608 Exchange and Rs. 611 Association, business in the latter having been done during the morning at this price. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 610 and quickly advanced to Rs. 613 with business passing. Later on the rate was Rs. 614-15. At Colaba transactions were reported in Good Broach at Rs. 609-21 and the market closed slightly easier at Rs. 618, Exchange. For January delivery there are practically no sellers, and shorts find great difficulty in covering.

Ready cotton is firm with a fair enquiry at higher prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		613
Fine Wardah Hinganghat	January		660
,, Nagpur Kampti	,,		658
,, Khamgaon Akola	,,		635
,, Khandeish	,,		605
,, Mathia	,,		598
,, Bengal	,,		552
Fully Good Bengal	,,		504

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 21ST JANUARY 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	555	505		Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	580	520		,,
M.G. Wardha ..	660	640		,,
M.G. Nagpore ..	660	640		,,
M.G Amraoti ..	645	..		,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	635	595		,,
M.G. Khandeish ..	610	580		,,
M.G. Broach ..	633	622	611	1-35 April.

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 19th January :—

Cotton	13,026 bales.
Wheat	10,598 cwts.
Linseed	14,560 ,,
Rape, Eal & Mustardseed	367 ,,
Gingelly seed	Nil
Poonjum	Nil
Groundnuts	29 ,,
Castorseed	4,140 ,,
Rice	12,761 ,,
Myrabollams	1,223 ,,
Cottonseed	5,415 ,,
Mowrahseed	Nil ,,
Gram	3,328 ,,
Jowar	335 ,,
Mauna	Nil ,,
Barley	1,038 ,,

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st Jan., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	550	505	490	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	555	510	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	610	580	..	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	..	630	590	..	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	640	..	..	Ready
Nagpore	..	660	640	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	660	640	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	615	1/25th Apl. 18

BULLION

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 28-14-0.
Sovereign 17-15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 100-15.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 101-2.

EXCHANGE

Bank Tel. Transfer 1 4 31 32.
Bank demand drafts 1 5 1 32.
3 Months sight Credits 1 5 13 32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight France Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 212½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 306.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 199½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 267½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, Ex-warrant 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922 99-12-0.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 69½.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 78½.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES

The share market continued firm throughout the day and a good amount of business was done chiefly in Standards, Fazulbhoys, and Pearl Mill shares; while there were only minor fluctuations in Tata Steel.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—
Standards 2075, Swadeshi 1940, Textile 2125, Vishnu 525, Simplex 330, Shapurji 143 12, Pearls 620, Luxmi Cotton 1635, Kohinoor 1130, Indore Malwa 395, Finlay 440, Fazulbhoy 850, Davids 630, Currimbhoy 432 8, Century 442 8, Nagpurs 2655, Bradbury 580, Bombay United 880, Katni Ordinary 292 8, Deferreds 1530, Tata Ordinary 287 8, Deferreds 1200, Bombay Tramway 3200, Bombay Steam 300, Bombay Burma 1070, Alcocks 1210.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—
Standards 2070, Swan 520, Shapurji 150, Pearls 625, Kohinoor 1125, Indore Malwa 400, Davids 632 8, Crescent 265, Colaba 1300, Century 432 8, Nagpur 2650, Tata Ordinary 288 12, and Bombay Telephone 195.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 10th January, 1918.

LIABILITIES.		Rs
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		95,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs.	177,89,888	
,, Deposits at Branches .. ,,	97,50,600	
		2,75,39,463
Other Deposits		25,52,53,909
Post Bills		6,455
Sundries		18,26,539
	Rs. ..	30,72,17,421

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	7,21,21,630
Other authorised Securities	22,40,879
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,41,39,857
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,72,80,247
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,41,71,280
Dead Stock	8,62,260
Stamps	7,311
Bullion	2,18.
Balances with other Banks	9,87,841
Sundries	8,74,355
Cash	12,45,28,933
Rs. ..	30,72,17 421

MANCHESTER COTTON ASSOCIATION.

"A LIMITED AND SAFE TRADE."

The annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association was held on 27th November. The Chairman, Mr. Beaumont Taylor, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, referred to the circumstances in which the Cotton Control Board was set up, and said that, though it was impossible to please everybody in the trade, it was a fact that the members of the Board were working unanimously with the sole desire to do their best for the industry as a whole and to interfere with it as little as possible. The trade was rightly being conducted on conservative lines, for it was better in these times to do a limited and safe trade than a large trade with large risks. Prices might go even higher than they were. The spinners' difficulty was not so much in obtaining orders as in covering and executing them, and until the Government could give more freight-room he did not see how these difficulties could be lessened. The Board of Control recognised that this was the crux of the whole question. The Board was not content with approaching the Shipping Controller on this side, but was trying to bring pressure to bear upon the owners of American shipping on the other side.

Mr. J. Whittam seconded the resolution.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. H. Bright drew attention to the subject of the Indian import duties, mentioned in the report. The Secretary for India, he pointed out, had said that these duties were imposed because of the greatly increased expenses of India caused by the war. In the Blue-book on Mesopotamia it was stated that the cost of the expedition was a charge upon the Imperial Exchequer. It should be remembered when the proper time came that these import duties were imposed on a "tarradiddle."

Mr. Richard Hamer of Oldham, was elected chairman of the Association for the ensuing year.

STYLE IN THE DANGER BUILDINGS.

WOOLWICH WAR GIRLS WHO WORK IN RIBBONS.

The girl workers in the danger buildings at Woolwich Arsenal have introduced a new fashion in shoelaces. The story of the innovation is told, with many other interesting things, by Dr. A. K. Foxwell, principal overlooker for six months, in her book, "Munition Lasses" (Hodder and Stoughton, 1s. 3d. net).

Girls in other departments were able to indulge their passion for flowers, but in the danger buildings nothing extraneous to the work must enter. The substitution of coloured ribbons for the Government shoelaces was the result.

"The fashion was introduced by the Cap Shop girls, who appeared one morning with bright emerald-green ribbon in their shoes," writes Dr. Foxwell. "The other workshops in the factory looked upon this bold setting of the fashion with admiring and envious eyes, as the Cap Shop girls strutted about all that day delightedly self-conscious, the most obvious part of their attire being the green ribbons in their shoes.

"The following morning the whole factory was in the fashion. Shoes were tied with blue, pink, red, white ribbon; with anything but the Government bootlace of the office; the women clerks paraded the platform during the dinner-hour with resplendent shoelaces. The attendants also followed suit, and dear old Auntie Ellis, the senior attendant, was discovered wearing shoe-strings of bright scarlet.

"In answer to the cry of 'How 'gay you are, Auntie!' she remarked with a twinkle in her eye. 'I'm wearin' the Government's red tape; it's accordin'."—"Daily News."

The accused Ezhava Sankaran Krishnan who is alleged to have murdered Charles Brander, planter, Travancore, has been committed to take his trial before the Quilon District Court where the case will be taken up for trial of the next criminal sessions.

WHAT SUPREME BLESSING

Do you pray for "VIM, VIGOUR and VITALITY ?" if so use our O pills and O oil for two weeks only. Rs. 5 per week.

Write for particulars.

O. EMPORIUM,
63F, Beadon Street, Calcutta. (B).

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-. MARTIN, Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

TO-NIGHT LAST NIGHT

OF PRESENT PROGRAMME

DE VILLIERS

MOVING THEATRE

DHOBI TALAO

TO-MORROW

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TWO SHOWS DAILY 6-30 p.m. 9-45 p.m.

CROWDED AT EVERY PERFORMANCE

THE BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY

DE VILLIERS

—— ENOUGH SAID ——

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1. Gallery—Indians only—As. 8 and 4.

Children under 10 half price except in As. 4. Seats. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price Rs. 3, 2, and Re. 1 only.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

and at Theatre, Dhobi Talao.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P.M.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"CHARLIE'S AMBITION" IN 3 PARTS, 3000 LAUGHS!

PATHE'S WONDER SERIAL

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

TWO EPISODES 4000 Ft.

POPULAR PRICES, Rs. 2, 1 & annas 8 & 4.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS

KAMINIA OIL Regtd.

This oil contains pure precious ingredients It stops hair falling out stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and Students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10-0 for 3 bottles.

V. P. EXTRA.

Sole Agents :—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

LADIES' SECRET TROUBLES CONQUERED

by a few days' treatment with Dr. Plateau's

TROPICAL PILLS

Especially adapted for Residents in India.

SOLD EVERYWHERE for Rs. **3-8** a bottle of 50 Pills.

Sole Agents :—**M. T. MADON & Co.,**
24, Abdool Rehman St., BOMBAY
and
CASH CHEMISTS: 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE—TO-DAY 6 p.m. & 9-30 p.m.

THE MOST GIGANTIC FILM EVER PRESENTED

THE NAVY LEAGUE PATRIOTIC PHOTO-PLAY IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

'IT IS FOR ENGLAND'

A Romance of our own time produced in conjunction with the

BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Remarkable Scenes of the British Navy shown for the first time.

TO-MORROW THE GRAND NAVAL FUND NIGHT UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. East Indies Naval Station, at 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

To be run Wednesday, January 23rd.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Thunder 9-5, Triple Alliance 8-9, Anticarchi 8-5, Screamer 8-5, Royal Ambition 8-4, Spenser 7-13, Cavendo 7-8, Joyans Gard 7-4.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Foolish Fancy 9-12, Miss Rollestone 9-6, All Silk 8-3, Bonty 9-3, Joyans Gard 8-3, Black Kite 8-12, Dress 8-9, Little Nan 8-8, Mordennis 8-7, County Cricket 8-5, Matchless Maid 8-3, Precipice 8-3, Gladiator 8-1, Binfield Grove 7-13, Tollendal 7-12, Bedspread 7-8, Dermskey 7-4.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Somali 10-1, Rueful 9-12, Haven of Rest 9-8, Memento 9-7, Comical Corner 9-5, King's Head 9-4, Dollet 9-2, Hunvadi 8-8, Partial Eclipse 8-8, Glad Rags 8-5, Dyna 8-3, Mousme 8-2, Kit Grey Leg 8-2, Sauntorer 8-0, Wise Thrush 7-9, Rochambole 7-9, Adelaide II 7-5, Rosemary 7-3, Decorum 7-1, Airmans 7-0.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Collingwood 9-10, Sparrow Hawk 9-7, Singer 9-7, Kayal 9-4, Regrut 9-1, Ruby Mine 8-10, Red Cross 8-9, East Court 8-6, Tawdry 8-4, Ajax 7-10, Tajilmulook 7-9, Royal Court 7-6, Gazal 7-4, Ajmer 7-2, Excelsior 7-1, Black Ivory 6-7, Good Luck 6-7, Morning Light 6-7.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Red Cross 9-10, Baloz 9-7, Durban 9-7, Ace Royals 9-6, Sardon 9-4, Hurchan 9-0, Poliarl 8-12, Four Aces 8-12, Young Majub 8-10, Defender 8-6, Vellard 8-4, Fury 8-1, Dartmoor 7-13, Lord Roseberry 7-12, Investment 7-6, Maosai 7-0, Dhaidan 6-12, Bayonet 6-7, Bill Bailey 6-7, Sulieh Pasha 6-7, Outfit 6-7, Reformer 6-7.

THE SION PLATE, DIVISION I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Darthmoor 9-12, Lord Roseberry 9-12, Arrow 9-4, Nandi 8-13, Dhaidan 8-12, Ata Allah 8-11, Sonod 8-8, Nutal 8-5, Equator 8-4, Justice 8-3, Charing Cross 8-2, Malaveeb 8-0, Ruby Fish 8-0, Acetine 8-0, Sulieh Pasha 7-13, Bill Bailey 7-11, The Knut 7-10, Stramst 7-10, Garland 7-8, Good Morning 7-8, Contest 7-8, Rosold 7-5, Mandil 7-4.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 2 lbs.

THE SION PLATE, DIVISION II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Argonaut 9-7, Adil 9-6, Marmora 9-3, Bhookhri 8-13, Legislator 8-12, Quantity 8-12, Paradise 8-12, White Dee 8-11, Tawakul 8-9, Shatra 8-7, Port Arthur 8-7, Salim 8-5, Tit Bits 8-5, Royalist 8-4, Harrington 8-3, Aladdin 8-2, Sir Martin 8-2, Vanguard 8-2, Chatham 8-1, Second String 8-0, Royal Standard 7-13, Repeater 7-13, Rajputana 7-12, Financier 7-12, Britannia 7-12, Abdul Karim 7-12, Warminster 7-11, Wing 7-10, Miltan 7-10, Canada 7-7, Eker Ready 7-7, Varlet 7-7, Salamat 7-5, Shabash 7-5, Emerald 7-3, Radium 7-0, Bhavram 6-10.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m. to-morrow, Tuesday, 22nd January 1918.

ENTRIES FOR THE 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 26th January, 1918.

Entries closed at 12 noon, Monday, 21st January, 1918.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's ch c h Roi d Ecosse 5 years.

Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthries' b c m Tootsit, 5 years.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl c h Triple Alliance aged.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch c m Vanity Box aged.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b c m Carpentia 6 years.

Mr. J Mervyn's b c g Dorsingham aged.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's b c h Mabzoot aged.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch c m Dress 5 years.

Mr. J. Stewart's b c g Anthracite 5 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ch c m Silver Balm aged.

Mr. R R. S.'s br c h Bandit 6 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b c m Premiere 6 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch h am g Forward III aged.

Mr. L. F. De Soysa's b c h Summer Thyme 6 years.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b c m Margreen 4 years.

Mr. A. Hope's b c g Kim III 6 years.

Mr. Downes' ch c g Athlete aged.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch c m Manilla aged.

Major Sir G. Beaumont's b c h Dorian 6 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b c g Granite 5 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b c g Kinsale 5 years.

Mr. Heath's br c h Royal Band 5 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b c m Lady Muriel aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br c m Somali 5 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch c g Gladiator 6 years.

Mr. Summer's b c h Sun Umbrella 6 years.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. S. Oomer and H. Kadum's ch a h Second String 13-3, 4 years.

Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light aged.

Mr. Noble's g a h Hudhan aged.

Messrs. Noble and Bennett's g a h Balloon 4 years.

Mr. Reuben Solomon's g a h Mid Air 13-2, 3 years.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi 13-2 aged.

Mr. Yusuff Haroon's g a h Raven 4 years.

Mr. Yusuff Haroon's g a h Paradise 13-2 aged.

Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Barjora 14-0 5 years.

Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Creme de Menthe 14-0 6 years.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Ormuz, 13-3 aged.

Mr. M. Abraham's ch a h Brave Boy 13-aged.

Mr. Pasu Malgee's ch a h Repeater 13-3 5 years.

Mr. Downes' b a h Bluey Lee 13-3 aged.

Mr. Bassoon Kathoon's b a h Tasmania 3 years.

Mr. Jassim bin Mahomed Ibrahim's g a Edward aged.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul aged.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Narson 6 years.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0 aged.

Mr. Arnold's b a h Salim 13-3 6 years.

Mr. Towfik E-mail's b g h Ajmer aged.

Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and D. S. Mehta's g h Shabash 13-3, 3 years.

Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee 4 years.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagadi's b a h Shailan 6 years.

Mr. Awar's ch a h Aurangazeeb 5 years.

Mr. A. A. Mahomed's g a h Akbar 4 years.

Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and E. Ghumla's g a h Rajputana 13-2 aged.

Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Adil 13-2, 5 years.

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Escalier 14-0 aged.

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Full House aged.

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Acetine 14-0 6 years.

Messrs. Mubarak and A. K. Essa's g a Dartmoor 13-3, 4 years.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil 14-0 aged.

Major Sir G. Beaumont's ch a g Duhallow aged.

Mr. Arnold's ch a h Tawakul 14-0 aged.

Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra 13-9, 6 years.

Mr. Yusuffbhoy Mooa's ch a h Tarmoor 4 years.

Mr. Hobson' g a h Royal Standard 13-3, 4 years.

Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h Investor 3 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Patine 5 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat 14-0 aged.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits 14-0 4 years.

Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b c h Legislator 14-0 aged.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h The Knut 14-0 4 years.

Mr. A. W. Esse and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Performer 13-3, 4 years.

Mr. A. W. Esse and Aga shrafu shrafu

Mr. Heath's b a h Vanguard 14-0 aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Hamid Pasha 6 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Rose Hill 4 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Reflection 3 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Rage 13-3 aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Resold 13-1, 4 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Competition 13-3 3 years.

Mr. H. Jamsetjee's ch a h Safi 13-2, aged.

Mr. Albert's g a h Royalist 13-2 aged.

Mr. G. Peerbhai's g a h Malayeb 13-1, aged.

Mrs. Amrithlal D. Vakil's ch a h Victor aged.

Major Iqbal Mahomed Khan's g a h Tikal 4 years.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran aged.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Britannia 14-0 4 years.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful aged.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado 6 years.

Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity 14-0 3 years.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory 6 years.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning 13-2, aged.

Mr. Fahad bin Sait's ch a h Viking 13-2, aged.

Mr. Sayood Daya's ch a h Contest 14-0 5 years.

Mr. E. L. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry 13-2, aged.

Mr. E. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut 13-2, 5 years.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. J Stewart's g a h Marconigram aged.

Mr. Bennett's g a h Final Shot 2 years.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Dowlat 4 years.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Samson 2 years.

Mr. A S Oomer's g a h Gulistan, 13-3, 3 years

Mr. Dudley's g a h Cessation 3 years.

Mr. Dudley's b a h Barrage 6 years.

Mr. Dudley's ch a h Hamilton 13-2, 4 years

Mr. Leonard's g a h Orphan 2 years.

Mr. Leonard's g a h National 2 years.

Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate 13-3, 3 years.

Mr. Reuben Solomon's ch a h Half Time 2 years.

Mr. Hoosain Kadam's c h a h Chestnut 2 years.

Mr. Hoosain Kadam's g a h Joker, 4 years.

Mr. Hoosain Kadum's ch a h Quick March, 4 years.

Mr. Heeman's ch a h Otherwise 13-3, 3 years.

Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's br a h Information 13-2, 6 years.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Bowery, 13-2, 3 years.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Palestine, 13-3, 3 years.

Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and H. N. Mahomed's g a h Salvador 13-2, 3 years.

Mr. Downes' b a h Regin 13-2, 3 years.

Messrs. A and E Hazamy's b a h Last Day 13-12, 4 years.

Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's ch a h Hadoor aged.

Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's b a h Kamil, 14-0 3 years.

Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's ch a h Dilja 14-0 2 years.

Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Countermark 13-3 aged.

Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Walter 13-12, aged.

Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ch a h Ali Joy 13-3 3 years.

Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's b a h Ankerdine 13-1 aged.

Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's g a h Mudkoor aged.

Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's g a h Fareed 13-3, 2 years.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Dakayel's ch a h Resident 13-3, 3 years.

Messrs. Reuben Solomon and A. A. Dakayel's b a h Chancellor 4 years.

Mr. A A Mahomed's g a h Soocab 14-0, aged.

Mr. A. A. Mahomed's g a h Kafoor, 13-1, 3 years.

Mr. Sulleman Ameris' g a h Kapurthala 14-0 6 years.

Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and Mahomed Shaffi's b a h Ready Wit 13-2 aged.

Messrs. A K Esmail and Esmail's bl a h Mesopotamia 13-11, 3 years.

Mr. Valijee Moosajee's g a h Istamboul 13-3 3 years.

Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's b a h Reuter, 3 years.

Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Rubdan 13-3, 3 years.

Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Medina, aged.

Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2, 6 years.

Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Mumbra 13-3, 4 years.

Messrs. M T and M Shaffi's b a h Sufwat 6 years.

Mr. S. A. Aziz's b a h New Era 13-3, aged.

Mr. Fahad Abdoola's g a h Hamavoon 4 years.

Captain F C H Padfield's bl a h Black Beauty 14-0 3 years.

Messrs. A K Essa and A R Obayed's g a h Retreat 13-3 4 years.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad 2 years.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Talisman 13-3, 6 years.

Mr. A Lookmanjee's g a h Diamond King 14-0 aged.

Mr. Sayed Rashid's ch a h Steamer, 13-3, 3 years.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Earl 3 years.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Baron 14-0 6 years.

Mr. A M Shaffi's b a h Nadir Shah 3 years.

Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's b a h Kolhapur 13-3, 3 years.

Mr. Saleh Mahalla's b a h Saree 13-3, 4 years.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b a h Mespot 6 years.

Messrs. Hastings Guthrie's b a h Confidence, aged.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b a h Irish Wit 13-2 3 years.

Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's ch a h Tankard.

Mr. Lafta bin Sultan's g a h Grey Goblin aged.

Mr. A W Essa's g a h Arab Chief 14-0, 4 years.

Mr. A Nanjee and Captain Padfield's g a h Early Bird, 14-0, 6 years.

Mr. Heath's ch a h Park Ranger, 3 years.

Mr. Heath's ch a h Kurban 6 years.

Mr. Heath's ch a h Watch Dog.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Look Out 2 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Red Prince 4 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Furman 13-2 aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Conscription 6 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Aclir, 3 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mettle 3 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Argus, 3 years.

Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quaker Boy 2 years.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller, 13-2, 3 years.

Mr. Sayeed Daya's g a h Compensation.

Mr. Ebrahim Hohalby's g a h Vindictive 13-11 3 years.

Mr. Saleh Rashid's b a h Powder Puff 13-3, 3 years.

Mr. Bassoon Moosa's g a h Excellent 13-2, 3 years.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Dakakel's g a h Shakespeare.

Messrs. George and Abdoola Mama's g a h White House, 3 years.

Mr. Abdoola Mama's ch a h Gold Chain 4 years.

Messrs. George and Abdoola Mama's g a h Chrysanthemum 13-3, 3 years.

Mr. Yunis Ahmed's b a h Zavani 13-3 3 years.

Mr. Shalab bin Hatab's b a h Armourer 13-3, 4 years.

BOMBAY ARMY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

FIXTURES, 1918.

JANUARY—

18 South Staffs v. Colaba, at Colaba.
18 Parel v. Officers Hospital, at Parel.
19 Alexandra v. Victoria, at Cavel.
21 Cumballa v Parel, on the Oval.
21 Victoria v South Staffords, on Cooperage West side.
22 Officers Hospital v Allied Camps, on the Oval
23 Colaba v Cumballa, at Colaba.
23 Alexandra v South Staffords, on the Oval
25 South Staffords v Cumballa, at Colaba.
26 Colaba v Parel, at Colaba.
26 Y. M. C. A. v Victoria.
28 Cumballa v Officers Hospital.
28 Victoria v Colaba, West Side, Cooperage
28 Allexandra v Y. M. C. A., East Side, Cooperage.
29 Parel v Allied Camps, at Parel.
30 Alexandra v Colaba, on the Oval.
31 Allied Camps v Y. M. C. A., on the Oval.
31 Victoria v Cumbella, West Side Cooperage.

FEBRUARY—

1 South Staffords v. Parel, at Colaba.
1 Pyramus v Victoria, on the Oval.
2 Colaba v Officers Hospital, at Colaba.
4 Cumballa v Allied Camps, on the Oval.
4 Alexandra v Pyramus, West Side Cooperage.
5 Parel v Pyramus, at Parel.
6 Officers Hospital v Y. M. C. A.
6 Alexandra v Cumballa, West Side Cooperage.
7 Allied Camps v Victoria, on the Oval.
7 Pyramus v Colaba, West Side Cooperage.
8 South Staffords v Officers Hospital, at Colaba.
9 Colaba v Allied Camps, at Colaba.
9 Victoria v Parel, on the Oval.
9 Y. M. C. A. v Cumballa, East Side Cooperage.
11 Cumballa v Pyramus, on the Oval.
12 South Staffords v Allied Camps.
12 Parel v Y. M. C. A., at Parel.
13 Officers Hospital v Victoria, West Side, Cooperage.
14 Alexandra v Parel, West Side, Cooperage
14 Y. M. C. A. v Colaba, East Side Cooperage.
15 Allied Camps v. South Staffords, on the Oval.
15 Victoria v. Officers Hospital, West Side, Cooperage.
16 Colaba v. Pyramus, at Colaba.
16 Alexandra v. Allied Camps, West Side Cooperage.
18 Cumballa v. Y. M. C. A., on the Oval.
18 Pyramus v. South Staffs. West Side Cooperage.
19 Parel v. Victoria, at Parel.
20 Officers Hospital v. South Staffords, on the Oval.
20 Pyramus v. Cumballa. West Side Cooperage.
21 Allied Camps v. Colaba, on the Oval.
21 Y. M. C. A. v. Parel, West Side Cooperage.
22 South Staffords v. Pyramus, at Colaba.
22 Alexandra v. Officers Hospital, on the Oval.
23 Colaba v. Y. M. C. A., at Colaba.
23 Victoria v. Allied Camps, on the Oval.
25 Cumballa v. Victoria, on the Oval.
25 Officers Hospital v. Pyramus, West Side Cooperage.
26 Allied Camps v. Alexandra, on the Oval.
26 Parel v. South Staffords, at Parel.
27 Officers Hospital v. Colaba, on the Oval.
28 Allied Camps v. Cumballa, on the Oval.

MARCH—

1 South Staffords v. Y. M. C. A., at Colaba.
1 Pyramus v. Parel, on the Oval.
2 Colaba v. Victoria, at Colaba.
2 Cumballa v. Alexandra, on the Oval.
4 Cumballa v. South Staffords, on the Oval.
4 Y. M. C. A. v. Officers Hospital, West Side Cooperage.
5 Victoria v. Pyramus, on the Oval.
5 Parel v. Colaba, at Parel.
6 South Staffords v. Alexandra, at Colaba.
6 Officers Hospital v. Cumballa, on the Oval.
7 Allied Camps v. Parel, on the Oval.
8 South Staffords v. Victoria, at Colaba.
8 Pyramus v. Officers Hospital, on the Oval.
9 Colaba v. South Staffords, at Colaba.
9 Y. M. C. A. v. Allied Camps, on the Oval.
9 Parel v. Alexandra, at Parel.
11 Cumballa v. Colaba, on the Oval.
11 Victoria v. Y. M. C. A., West Side Cooperage.
11 Pyramus v. Alexandra, East Side Cooperage.
12 Parel v. Allied Camps, on the Oval.
12 Parel v. Cumballa, at Parel.
14 Allied Camps v. Officers Hospital, on the Oval.
14 Y. M. C. A. v. Alexandra, West Side Cooperage.
16 Colaba v. Alexandra, at Colaba.
16 Y. M. C. A. v. Pyramus, on the Oval.
18 Officers Hospital v. Parel, on the Oval.
18 Allied Camps v. Pyramus, West Side Cooperage.
19 Victoria v. Alexandra, on the Oval.
20 Pyramus v. Y. M. C. A., West Side Cooperage.
21 Officers Hospital v. Alexandra, on the Oval.
22 Y. M. C. A. v. South Staffords, on the Oval.

Note.—The grounds on which the game are played may have to be changed from time to time. Teams will always be notified well in advance of any such change. All games will commence at 5 p.m. sharp and teams are advised to be on the ground 10 minutes before time.

HOCKEY AT DADAR.

On Sunday, the 20th instant, an interesting Hockey Match was played (5 to 6 p.m.) between the C. R. S. A., Bandra, and the K. S. C., Dadar, which resulted in a win for the former by 3 goals to nil, the goals having been scored by Nazarco, Faleon and Amara. Quadros and Gomes of the C. R. S. A. played well as full backs, and Gonsalves as goalkeeper.

Mr. Sulleman Ameri's ch a h Persevere.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Miss H F Petit's b c m Taxi Girl 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch c m Dyna, 4 years.
Mr. J. Murphy's b c g Dollet 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b c g Duet 4 years.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's b c g Hopper aged.
Mr. Arnold's b c m Pink Flamed 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's b c m Sister Susie 5 years.
Captain Sirdar M N Sitoles' br c h Comical Corner, 5 years.
Mr. P. B. Irasia's b c g Spearwood 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch c m Przemysl 4 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's br c g Andoversford 6 years.
Messrs. R D Sethna and A W Essa's b ch h Singer Cane 4 years.
Mr. Heath's ch c m Lady James aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b c m Motor Wrap 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br c m Fine Trout 4 years.
Mr. W S Clarke's b c g Penny Pie 6 years.
Aga Cockick Shah's ch c m Birthday Clothes 6 years.
Aga Cockick Shah's br c g Little King, 5 years.
Mr. Summer's b c m Torsen 4 years.
Mr. Summer's b c m Flatelle 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b c m Enchantment 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch c m Rosemary 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch c m Haven of Rest 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch c m Impecunious aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch c m Cauldron 5 years.

A RARE CHANCE.

BUY THE BEST—AT THE CHEAPEST PRICE—AT THE

EXHIBITION

OF THE FINEST

BENARES SILKS,

SCARVES, SAREES, ODHANEES,

Embroidery Work,

SAREES AND SHELAS, OF 5, 6, 9, 10 yds.,

CHOICE JACKET AND POLKA PIECES.

PHENTAS, TURBANS, AND SHAWLS.

GOLD TISSUSE AND TAS PIECES,

DUPATTAS & PEETAMBERS

AND

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CALCUTTA DHOTIES & SAREES

AT

L. ROY SAMPAT'S

SHOWROOMS

No. 5, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

FROM THE 21st TO 31st JAN. 1918.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J W Bird, Household Battn.
Major R Egerton, Irish Fus.
Capt J McK Ferguson, Medicals.
Capt J C Gray, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut R G B Harvey, Lincolns.
Lt E H Johnson, Lancs Fus
Second-Lieut L L Medlen, Flying.
Second-Lieut J E Mott, Irish Fus.
Second-Lieut F E Neily, Flying.
Second-Lieut R B G Ottley, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut J B Taylor, East Lancs.
Capt A C Youdale, Flying.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut N Cameron, Seaforths.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W T Hucker, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R W Maclennan, Flying.
Second-Lieut G P Moss, South Wales Borderers.

DIED.

Lt.-Col D Macleod, Gordons.
Lt.-Col. F. L. Morrison Highland Light.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J J Acton, South Lancs.
Lt.-Col. R H L Arnott, Shropshires.
Capt J H Barry, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Brierley, Manchesters.
Capt W T Brindley, Oxford and Bucks.
Lt F L Docking, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut L Dolman, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C W R Edkins, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H Eggitt, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut P M Gannon, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut Godfrey, Londons.
Second-Lieut W B Green, Middlesex.
Capt F T Gummer, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W F Hall, Lancs Fus
Lt E S Hertz West Yorks.
Second-Lieut P W H Jones, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut W H Lofting, Lancs Fus.
Second-Lieut A Maclennan, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut H Markham, Leicesters.
Lt G R D Moor, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T E Pennington, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut F W Pozzi, West Fus.
Second-Lieut T B Pyett, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R Royle, East Lancs.
Lt K T Stephen, Field Art.
Second-Lieut W H Stone, Garrison Art.
Lt W D Treddor, Field Art.
Capt A J Waite, Welsh Regt.
Lt R G Williams, Middlesex.
Capt G W Young, East Yorks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut L McK Even, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A Shearer, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F Cross, Welsh Fus.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E H G Gumpert, should read Light.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

KILLED.

Capt J M Buckley, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W L Holt, York and Lancs
Capt C A Mackenzie, Liverpools.
Lt.-Col. F A Pickering, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C C Richardson, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut J Rowley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E L Stuckey, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Colonel C C Fleming, Durhams
Lt. T Tait, Durhams.
Capt G Yule Gordons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W H Beaumont, Welsh Fus.
Second-Lieut E W W Brown, North Lancs.
Major A Butcher, Field Art.
Lt D S F E M Cole, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut R C Cuningforth, Liverpools.
Capt T M Crawford, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J H Curry, Liverpools.
Capt J J Dunlop, Veterinary Corps.
Second-Lieut E P Harbourn, Trench Mortars
Second-Lieut F Hartley, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A J Hepburn, Garrison Art.
Capt N G Holmes, Irish Regt.
Capt G H Hopkins, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A E Law, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut R B Lutter, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut P Maxey, West Kents.
Capt C R Molyneux, Hussars.
Lt H Reynolds, Field Art.
Second-Lieut S G Richardson, Field Art.
Capt H J Ricketts, Royal Fus.
Lt A V Stapleton, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut F C Woods, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J P Worton, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A C Wynne, Field Art.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J Adamson, Lancs Fus.
Second-Lieut A E Castle, Flying.
Second-Lieut G F Turner, Flying.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H C Barnes, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut L T Davis, Londons.
Lieut L A Lenny, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A McCulloch, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P McK Merae, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J Martin, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A F Rich, Londons.
Second-Lieut F C L Ridpath, West Surreys.
Lieut H C Roberts, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W Roberts, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain J H L Yorke, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut E C Cheshire, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F B Falkiner, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J Macdaniel, Dublins.
Second-Lieut O A Strong, East Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Rev. B Kavanagh, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut P H Laughlin, West Surreys.
Lieut C J O Thompson, Londons

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut J H Stewart Field Artillery.

DIED.

Second-Lieut A H Hislop, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W L Austin Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J W Badminton, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J A Bonnyman, Welsh Regt.
Captain L J Brigden, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H T Broderick, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Cameron, Camerons.
Lieut E R Dibiels, Londons.
Second-Lieut D A Davidson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut F A K D Drumlanrig, Viscount Black Watch.
Lieut W A Ellis, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G R Fairbairns, Londons.
Captain O Fisher, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J O Fulton, Londons.
Second-Lieut H W George, Hussars.
Second-Lieut L R Grant Londons.
Second-Lieut W F Hall, Londons.
Lieut B A Halsey, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut O K Hardy, Londons.
Second-Lieut R J Harison, Middlesex.
Lieut P G S Harwood, Sussex.
Lieut F J Horner, Warwicks.
Lieut J E Houghton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E R Iliffe, Londons.
Captain J F King, Highland L. I.
Lieut R F Kingwell, Field Artillery.
Lieut S Lewis, Yeomanry.
Lieut A McDonald, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A D Mclean, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut W S Marston, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut F Mooney, Londons.
Second-Lieut C Moss, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W C L Porter, West Surreys.
Captain A Ramsbotham, Medical's.
Captain J O Rawstorn, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut C P Reid-Todd, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R J Scott, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut Robert Smith, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut H W L Tottenham, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H B Trevhella, Cornwalls
Lieut H Turner, Field Artillery.
Lieut N W Walmsley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Ward, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Wheeler, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G T Wood, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut F Yates, Hampshires.
Captain L Zealand, Medicals.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain P D Booth, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut G W V Hughes, Yorkshire L. I.

MISSING.

Lieut L B May, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut H H Brooker, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Captain J H G Bayles, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Beveridge, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut D F Brundrit, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A A Emberson, North Lancashires.
Lieut A H Flint, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Garratt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W Hadwick, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S S Henry, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Ingham, South Lancashires.
Lieut W J Mould, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut P Plowman, Huntingdon Cyclist Battalion.
Second-Lieut C J H Tolley, Tank Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E Major, Lancasters.

INDIAN CASUALTY LISTS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The following casualties are reported:—Lieut. K. N. Bhat, Indian Army, reported missing, believed drowned; Lieut E. J. Woodhouse, lately Principal, Agricultural College, Sabour, Behar and Orissa, died in France of wounds.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

KILLED.

Lieut-Commander David R Mason, Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Cyril R Barber, R. N.
Observer Sub-Lieut Harold R Fasby, R N.

DIED.

Lieut Richard B Robinson, Vol. Reserve.
Engineer-Lieut Arthur J O Trew, Reserve
Rev Joseph D Dathan, R. N.
Paymaster William Cabbin, Drowned.
Flight-Sub-Lieut George H Phillips, R N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Cederio E Fox, R N.
Flight-Observer William B L Jones, R N.
Observer-Sub-Lieut Archibald Gordon.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Observer-Sub-Lieut Harold W White, R N.

Following most their lives in destroyers Racoon.

Lieut George L M Napier, R N.
Lieut John Phillips, Reserve.
Acting-Sub-Lieut Eric Soames, R N.

TWO AFRICAN HEROES.

The King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded says the "Daily Mail" to Colour Sergeant Mohamed Osan, one of a party of 42 rifles who kept at bay and defeated after nearly four hours' engagement an enemy force 300 strong, and Mohamed Abukker, who continued fighting though badly wounded in both feet.

Death from wounds received in action is reported of Major W. R. Daniell, 123rd Outrams Rifles lately A.D.C. to Sir Robert Scallon and afterwards Adjutant, Cadet College, Quetta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose's lecture, Royal Opera House.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4-10.
Salle Francaise: Mr. C. A. Kincaid on "Les dieux Hindous," 6-15 p.m.
Empire Theatre: Special performance of the Navy League Film "It is for England" under the patronage of H. E. Rear Admiral E. F. A. Gaunt, C.B., C.M.G., at 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose's Lecture, Royal Opera House.

THURSDAY, January 24.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose's Lecture, Royal Opera House, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 25.

First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, 10-30 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund under the distinguished patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

Bombay Races: Ninth Extra Meeting.
University Senate, Annual Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The New Comedy "Jerry Built."

SUNDAY, Jan. 27.

Homeward Mail closes at G. P. O., 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Ali Baba—a Nonsensical version, Gaiety Theatre.
Empire Cinema: 6 and 9-30 p.m. It is for England.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H M	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 20	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 10	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	18 0
Madras Mail	8 45	19 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	9 58

B. B. & C. I RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Dathawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 15

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

CORDEIRO—January 19 at the Motlibai Hospital, Bombay, to Dr. P. A. Cordeiro and Mrs. Cordeiro, of a son.

DEATH.

DAROOWALA—Furdoonji Bejonjee Daroowala, son of the late Bejonji Peetonji Daroowala, and proprietor of the Tinto Hotel, Matheran, died yesterday evening. Funeral to-day at 8-30 (S. T.), Kavarana Building, Colaba.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, C. I., their Band will play at the Victoria Gardens to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt.

BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY Y. CLUB LAWN

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Rly. Rifles, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the R. B. Y. Club, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual Athletic Sports of the College will take place on Saturday, on the Oval at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.).

UTSAVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Utsava Mandal, his Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Karvir Peth will give his second discourse on Lok. Tilak's "Geeta Rahasya" at the Hira Baug Hall at 9 p.m. (B.T.).

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A public lecture on "Hindu Gods" will be delivered by the Hon. Mr. C. A. Kincaid at Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow at 6-15 p.m., when Sir Stanley Batchelor will preside.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A monthly meeting of the Association will be held to-day at 6 p.m., at the Improvement Trust Office, when a discussion will be held on Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey's paper on "Housing of the working classes in Bombay." The meeting is open to the public.

3 MONTHS TO OPIUM SMUGGLER

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Husseinbux Purbux was charged with importing 14 lbs. of opium worth Rs. 350 from the Tonk State on the 19th January. The accused was arrested on suspicion at the Victoria Terminus and the opium was found concealed in his clothes.

He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ONE MONTH FOR ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Hiralal Narottamdas (28) a Hindu with attempting to commit suicide by taking opium. The accused pleaded guilty. He stated that he took half a tola of opium as he had no employment and his brother threatened to turn him out of the house. He was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

The Burma Government has received from the Hsipaw State Rs. 33,163 in connection with the "Our Day" and other war funds in 1917.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE,

ALLEGED MAGISTERIAL ILLEGALITIES.

RULE ISSUED ON MR. ATHAVLE.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

Abdul Latif v. The King-Emperor.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The facts of the case as set out in the application are briefly these: The petitioner Abdul Latif is the proprietor of the Bombay Automobile Works at Bhendy Bazar, Bombay. About the 12th April last, one Chand Sahib Usman Sahib, the second respondent purchased a brand new Sunlight Car from the British India Motor Car Co., for Rs. 7,300. The ignition gear of the said car got burnt, owing to careless driving and on the 16th July, 1917, the car was brought down from Karad to Bombay for repairs and placed on the public road outside the showroom of the British India Motor Car Co. The car was examined by the experts from Messrs. Follett & Co., and the French Motor Car and Electric Co., who stated that the car required a new magneto to be fitted on it, which would involve an expenditure of about Rs 600. The second respondent and one Inayatullah then requested a loan from Mahomed Rahimatulla Abdul Rehman, Manager of the British India Motor Car Co., which the said Mahomed refused to make. On the 17th July last, Chand Sahib and Inayatullah were sitting in the office of the British India Motor Co., when the petitioner happened to visit the office of the Company. Mahomed Rahimtulla spoke of Chand Sahib's difficulty to the petitioner, Abdul, who in order to help Chand Sahib suggested an exchange of cars. Chand Sahib expressed his wish to see the petitioner's car and examined it at the Bombay Automobile Works, and returning half an hour later, informed Mahomed Rahimtulla that he was prepared to exchange the Sunlight Car for the petitioner's car but he wanted Mahomed to use his good offices to reduce the sum of Rs. 1,000 which he wanted over and above the exchange bargain. Mahomed requested Chand Sahib to ask the petitioner to see him on the 18th July, 1917. Meanwhile the petitioner saw Mahomed and agreed to be present at the appointment on 18th July 1917.

BARGAIN EFFECTED.

On the said date the appointment came off and it was finally arranged that the petitioner in exchange for the Sunlight Car should give Chand Sahib, his Sunbeast Car together with four new tyres and tubes and that Chand Sahib should pay the petitioner Rs. 800 in 8 instalments of Rs. 100 each. The bargain was effected, the Sunlight Car was delivered to the petitioner on the 18th July, 1917, who passed it on to the French Motor and Electric Car Co., for repairs. Chand Sahib received from the agreement and after the interchange of some correspondence on the 15th August, 1917, filed a complaint against Mahomed Rahimtulla charging him with offences of Cheating, Criminal Breach of Trust and Criminal Misappropriation of the said car.

The Magistrate issued a notice under Section 202 Criminal Procedure Code. Arguments were heard thereon on 30th August, 1917, and the complaint dismissed, the Magistrate holding that the dispute between the complainant and the accused was a question proper for adjudication by a Civil Court.

The petitioner was informed and believed that after he and his pleader had left the Court, a conversation took place between the Magistrate and Chand Sahib's pleader who was advised to file a fresh complaint, if he had any further evidence.

On the 3rd September, 1917, Chand Sahib filed two complaints in respect of the same matter, in one of which he charged Mahomed Rahimtulla with cheating and in the second the petitioner along with Mahomed was charged with the offences of Criminal Breach of Trust and Criminal Misappropriation. Both the complaints had reference practically to the same transaction, but the learned Magistrate treated the complaints as separate and directed a notice to be issued on the first complaint and referred the second complaint for Investigation and Report to the Police.

ODD DEVELOPMENTS.

The complaint in which the notice was issued was adjourned no fewer than five times and dismissed on 2nd November, 1917, the complainant stating that he did not desire to proceed with the same. The investigation and report of the police in connection with the second complaint was submitted on the 17th September, 1917, and without any notice being given to the two petitioners, it was sent back to the police with the endorsement—"Reforwarded to the police for taking cognisance." The petitioner was informed and verily believed that on the receipt of the said report, the order made by the Magistrate, was a 'summons to issue' but upon the application of Chand Sahib's pleader he sent the complaint back to the police directing them to take up the same.

On the 16th October, 1917, the petitioner applied to the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. C. H. Setalvad for a transfer of the case on the grounds set forth in the application which was however, dismissed by the Magistrate who was informed that it was unnecessary to pursue the application as the case would come up for disposal, owing to the return of Mr. Aston to duty before a Magistrate other than Mr. B. N. Athavle. The case, thereafter was placed for disposal on the board of Mr. G. R. Khairaz who had recorded and voted him over to Mr. Athavle on 2nd November, 1917, and postponed by him to 9th November, 1917, on which date the case appeared on the board of Mr. Athavle, who had been appointed Additional Presidency Magistrate and its hearing was resumed by him on the 17th September, 1917. Witnesses in the case were heard and partly cross-examined and the case adjourned for further hearing on 19th November, 1917. On 16th November, arguments were heard on the point whether a charge ought to be framed were heard by the Magistrate and the petitioner's pleader stated to the Court that he would argue the matter upon the assumption, which was, for the time, that the complainant had been inveigled into a very unprofitable bargain by the petitioner and his co-accused. The argument was replied to by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and the case postponed for orders to 23rd November, 1917. Before the postponement the petitioner's pleader informed the Court that he would be away from Bombay on a professional engagement at Dhulia on 22nd November, 1917, and that he hoped that he would be back in town on 23rd November, 1917, in the afternoon and applied that the orders might be passed at 5 p.m. that day.

A SURPRISE.

Owing to certain remarks by the Magistrate it became unnecessary for the petitioner's pleader to address the Magistrate at length, but he was particularly desirous of being heard as to whom the Sunlight Car, the subject matter of the prosecution, should be delivered. On the 22nd November, the petitioner happened to be in the Court of Mr. Athavle who suddenly informed him that he was going to deliver orders at 9-30, the following morning. The Judicial Clerk thereupon informed the Magistrate that the case had been specially posted on the petitioner's pleader's request at 5 p.m. on 23rd November, 1917. Accordingly the Magistrate passed orders discharging the petitioner and his co-accused and without giving notice to him or opportunity of being heard ordered the car to be handed over to Chand Sahib. The petitioner's pleader returned from Dhulia at 11 a.m. on 23rd November, 1917, and at once wrote complaining that the case had been fixed for orders at 5 p.m., and that the car had been ordered to be given to the complainant without the applicant being given an opportunity of being heard in the premises. The Magistrate thereupon wrote a postscript to his judgment which was to be found in the Magistrate's order. The Magistrate was informed that a civil suit was pending in the Small Causes Court in respect of the same transaction but the Magistrate notwithstanding proceeded to dispose of the matter.

MAGISTRATE'S VIEW.

The Magistrate in the course of the judgment observed:—The impression created on my mind on a consideration of the case is that the accused No. 1 Rahimtulla who is the Manager of the British India Motor Car Co. a shrewd business man, have tricked the complainant into a most dishonourable bargain is seeking to make his position more inconvenient and the complainant having become conscious that he was being drawn more tightly in a dangerous net into which he had walked is trying to extricate himself. As the complainant had however, led the accused to think that he was willing to exchange cars with No. 2, I do not feel justified in placing the accused upon their defence, although I am firmly convinced that their conduct amounts to nothing less than rousing a dishonourable bargain upon the complainant. The conduct of the accused demands that I make one equitable order regarding the disposal of this car, I therefore direct that the same be made over to the complainant under Section 527 Criminal Procedure Code.

A PROTEST.

Since I read out the foregoing order Mr. Godinho, Pleader for the two accused has sent in a protest on behalf of one of his clients complaining that the order in regard to the disposal of the Sunlight Car was made without his client having the chance of being heard and therefore it is necessary for me to explain the circumstance.

The arguments in the case were heard on Thursday, the 22nd October, and I intended to pass orders on Saturday, the 24th. Mr. Godinho however, said that he would not be in town on that day and therefore I said I would pass orders on Friday the 23rd, any time before 5 p.m. The day on which I heard the argument in this case I had two other heavy cases in which I had to hear the arguments of a number of lawyers which I thought would take up sometime the next day also. Happily however all the lawyers finished their arguments that day and I was informed by my clerk that there was no work for the next day i.e., Friday the 23rd except passing the order in this case. I therefore told Mr. F. De Souza, Pleader (Mr. Godinho's assistant) who was in Court that I would be delivering my order in the case at the Mazagon Police Court at 9-30 a.m., the next day as I had to deliver another judgment there at 10 a.m. I also asked Mr. De Souza to convey my message to Mr. Godinho and to let me know if Mr. Godinho wished to be present personally. When I was about to deliver the order at Mazagon, Mr. De Souza was present but he did not say anything about Mr. Godinho's wishes. If he had told me that he had no chance of seeing Mr. Godinho or that he would prefer to have the order read when Mr. Godinho was present, I would have considered the position. I had no reason to think that Mr. Godinho wanted to be present in person after I had intimated the change of hour to Mr. De Souza.

TWO HEAVY CASES.

I had no work at Dadar where I have been sitting and the reason why I wanted to read the order at Mazagon was to avoid coming to Dadar only for the purpose of this order as I wanted to utilize the whole day in writing judgments in the two heavy cases which I had decided to dispose of finally on Saturday, the 24th October."

Mr. Godinho for the petitioner contended that the proceedings before the Magistrate were entirely without jurisdiction and consequently the order passed was "ultra vires." The Magistrate was disqualified from trying the case by virtue of Section 556 Criminal Procedure Code. The trial was a nullity and illegal by reason of the fact that the Magistrate did not take cognizance of the offence in either of the three ways provided by Section 190 Criminal Procedure Code. The arrest of the petitioner by the police was illegal as being expressly forbidden by Section 202 Cl. 2 Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate was informed expressly by Inspector Sniers that he had not taken the case upon his file and that "he regarded the case as a Magistrate's case" and that he was prosecuting it because the Magistrate had directed him to do so. The Magistrate's order could not be sustained under Section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code and that at all events the order was bad considering the circumstances of the case.

Their Lordships on hearing the counsel issued a rule.

Mr. P. N. Godinho appeared for the petitioner.

EXECUTION OF MORTGAGED DECREE.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

(*Before the Acting Chief Justice and Justice Kemp.*)

Narsingrao Konher Inamdar *v.* Bando Krishna Kulkarni.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. S. R. Koppikar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum.

The facts are fully given in the following judgment:—

This is an application in execution of a decree and the facts and dates relevant to the appeal are these. The parties having referred their dispute to arbitration, an award was made by the arbitrators. On the 17th November, 1897, the following order was made by the learned Subordinate Judge: "The plaintiff sues to obtain a decree on an award filed with the plaint. The defendants admit the claim. I order that the award be filed and a decree passed in accordance therewith." But the only attempt made by the Court to draw up the decree thus ordered is recorded in the following direction which was given on the 17th November 1897. "This suit coming on for final hearing on the 17th November 1897 before Rao Bahadur G. V. Limaye Sub-Judge in the presence of Mr. Vithalrao Kulkarni, pleader on behalf of plaintiff and of Mr. Bhaskerrao Manerikar, Pleader on behalf of defendants Nos. 1 and 2, it is ordered that the award be filed and a decree be made in accordance with it." Thereafter an application to execute the decree was made by the successful plaintiff. The defendants objected that no executable decree had been drawn up and the plaintiff applied that the decree might be amended so as to bring it in accordance with the award. Accordingly the decree was amended on the 28th Jan. 1899. This present application for execution was made on the 2nd December 1909.

TWO OBJECTIONS.

Two objections are taken to the Lower Court's order on behalf to the present appellants defendants Nos. 1 and 2. Both of these refer to the question of limitation and the first of them relates to the two sums of Rs. 375 and Rs. 6,000 which under the decree were to be paid forthwith. With regard to those sums the applicant is within 12 years if time is to be reckoned from the 28th Jan. 1899 but he is beyond 12 years if the starting point is to be accepted as the 17th Nov. 1897. I cannot myself doubt that the correct starting point is the 17th November. The decree was made under the Old Code of 1882 of which Section 205 enacted that "the decree shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced." That language seems to me to be imperative and indeed to be designed to meet precisely a case of this sort, where owing to certain oversights or irregularities a delay has intervened between the delivery of the judgment and the formal drawing up of a correct decree. But if I am right in thinking that the decree is to be referred to the 17th November 1897, then admittedly the application is out of time in regard to the sums I have specified. In my opinion the recovery of these two sums is now barred by limitation.

IS APPLICATION TIME-BARRED?

But the more substantial point taken under the same statute was that the application as a whole is barred by limitation. When the application was made the New Code of Civil Procedure was in force and since that Code prescribes procedure only the application must be subject to its provisions. Citing Order 34 r-5 it is argued that the present application must be treated as an application for a decree final for sale and as such it is barred under Art 181, for the right to apply accrued when default was made in 1902. The first observation that I wish to make on this argument is that the Respondent has been endeavouring to secure the fruits of his legal success ever since the decree was made in his favour in 1898 and he has presented no less than six applications to obtain the relief which the Court's order awarded to him. It seems to me that the law does not require us to deprive the plaintiff of the fruits of his victory at this stage.

If we consider the position of affairs between the parties upto the 1st January 1909 (when the New Code came into force) we notice that under various decisions of the Privy Council of which I need only specify *Abdul Majid* vs. *Jawahir Lal I. L. R.* 36 *All p.* 350 the article of the Limitation Act which applied to such circumstances was the old Art. 179 corresponding to the present Art 182. Now it is clear on the record and indeed this Court has already held that upto the 31st Dec. 1908 the plaintiff was in time with his applications to execute his decree. On the following day the New Code came into force. Is there anything in that Code which must be held to have deprived the plaintiff of the position which until that moment he held in law? I think there is not.

ARTICLE GOVERNING APPLICATION.

I take it that after the introduction of the New Code the Article applicable to such applications as these was no longer Art. 182 but Art. 181, Let us assume that that is the article which governed the application now required by the New Code i.e., an application for decree final for sale in substitution of the previously required application for an order absolute for sale. That article gives to the applicant 3 years from the time "when the right to apply accrues." The words "the right to apply" must be understood to mean the right to make the application which the Code requires, that is to say, the right to apply to the court for a decree final for sale. But that right never accrued to the plaintiff until the Code of 1908 conferred it upon him. Upon that footing it seems to me that the plaintiff is entitled to claim that under Art. 181 he would have a period of 3 years from 1st January 1909, when the New Code came into force.

As to the decision in *Amlook Chand Parrack* vs. *Sarat Chunder Mukerjee* I. L. R. 38 *Cal.* p. 913 I think it is clearly distinguishable on two grounds. First, the only question then before the Court was whether the facts then before the Court called for the application of Art. 181 or 183 and no question was or could be raised in favour of the applicability of Art. 182. Secondly, the execution of the decree had become barred by limitation long before the coming into force of the New Code. Here the facts are otherwise and for the reasons stated it appears that this application considered as a whole and apart from the items of Rs. 375 and Rs. 6,000 is not obnoxious to the bar of limitation. While, therefore, modifying the Lower Court's order in regard to the two items, thus reducing the sum of Rs. 64,345-13-1 decreed by the Lower Court to Rs. 54,516-3-1, I would in other respects confirm it. Each party will receive costs in proportion to his success in the appeal.

MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

Mr. Justice Kemp in concurring with the Acting Chief Justice added:—In conclusion I would question whether on a true construction of the decree the plaintiff's right by the decree to have the mortgaged property sold in default of payment of any one instalment did not accrue afresh at the time of making default in the payment of any one instalment. A similar case is reported in *Shankar Prasad* vs. *Julpa Prasad* (1894) 16 All. 371.

The Hon. the Advocate General with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram for the appellants.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji, instructed by Mr. S. M. Kaikini, for the respondent.

SHOOTING IN RESERVED FOREST.

RIGHT OF PROTECTING PROPERTY.

(*Before Justices Shah and Marten.*)

AMIR SAHEB BALAMIYA PATIL v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of the First Class Magistrate of Thana, who confirmed the order of fine passed on the applicant by Mr. M. G. Ghode, Third Class Magistrate of Bhimdi. The accused was charged with offences under sec. (25) of the Indian Forest Act and found guilty and was fined Rs. 25.

Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The accused in this case has been convicted under section 25, (1) of the Indian Forest Act VII of 1878. He is found to have successfully tracked and shot a tiger without a license in a reserved forest to which the rules made by the Local Government under section 25 (i) and section 31 clause (j) have been duly applied.

The case for the accused was that some of his cattle were killed by a tiger and that with a view to prevent further injury to his property he wanted to trace the tiger in the forest. Both the lower Courts have proceeded on the assumption that the accused's cattle were killed by a tiger and from the argument before us, it is clear that the accused's cattle were killed by a tiger and that his object in going to the forest and shooting the tiger was to prevent further injury to his property. In dealing with the question of self-defence, the learned Magistrate in appeal seems to me to have taken a somewhat narrow view of its scope. It may be, as the Magistrate points out, that the accused went in search of the tiger and shot the animal, not to avert the attack of the animal on him but probably because he wanted to kill the animal. The point as to whether the accused shot the tiger to avert the attack by the animal on him or whether he attacked the animal when he found it, does not seem to me to be of any importance for the purpose of this case.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.

Broadly speaking it is a case in which the accused with a view to protect his property went to the forest, tracked and shot the tiger. He did this, however, without a license as required by the rules to which I have referred, and the whole point in the case is whether the prohibition under rule 3 (a) against hunting and shooting without a license is absolute. After a careful consideration of the rules, it seems to me that under rule 3 (a) hunting and shooting are prohibited except under a license to be obtained from the Conservator of Forests. Such a license was not obtained.

Whether it is necessary for the purpose of strict conservation or for the preservation of animals which are becoming rare or for both these purposes, to prohibit hunting and shooting in a reserved forest except under a license, so as to prevent a person from hunting and shooting without a license a tiger or any other wild animal even for the protection of his property or person, is a question which the Local Government have to consider and decide. It is really a question of policy under the Indian Forest Act upon which I express no opinion. I feel clear, however that without a license even under the circumstances, under which the accused is found to have acted, he cannot hunt or shoot in a reserved forest to which these rules have been made applicable. I am therefore of opinion that conviction under section 25 (1) must be confirmed. Having regard to the fact that the accused acted in a manner, in which a person, whose cattle were killed by a tiger, would naturally act, I think that a nominal sentence would be sufficient in this case. I reduce the fine to one rupee and direct the excess, if paid, to be refunded.

A TECHNICAL OFFENCE.

Justice Marten observed:—I think that the accused here has committed a technical offence for which a nominal penalty or fine is adequate. He committed an offence, namely, that of hunting and shooting in a reserved forest because he deliberately went into this forest in search of this tiger which he eventually shot. Whether at or about the actual moment of shooting, the tiger attacked him or he attacked the tiger seems to me irrelevant. Personally I rather read the Magistrate's observation as to self-defence to refer to a hypothetical case where a man is walking in a reserved forest guilty innocently though possibly as such with a gun and is then suddenly attacked by a wild animal which he has no license to shoot. Even in such a case the Magistrate raises the doubt whether technically an offence would not be committed under this Act. But turning to the facts of the present case, I call it a technical offence because the man viz., the accused did not go into the forest in the mere ordinary sense of hunting and shooting. He went for the protection of his property for it appears to be uncontradicted that he had already suffered very serious loss in his cattle and other animals by the attacks of this particular tiger. I do not know how much longer he can reasonably be expected to go on suffering these losses, and under all the circumstances of the case, I think the justice of the case will be met by reducing the fine to one rupee.

Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1326-47—Dubash & Co. Messrs Jerun Teja & Co a firm v Thacker Damodhar Nanji

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES,

1249-15—Payne & Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co, Ltd v Syed Fazal Rasut.
1262-16—Payne & Co, Shivjibhoy Hassan a firm v Jafferbhoy Pradhan and anr.
663-17—Wadia G & Co, Mahomedbhoy Jeewanji Ismailji v Abdulhusein Jeewanji Jafferbhoy, Amin & Desai.
697-17—Purnanand & Co, Virchand Dhanaji & Co a firm v Nanabhai Cawasji Engineer.
1068-17—Mulla & Mulla, Bomasji Cawasji Tapia and anr v Bejonji Dorabji Ghadially.
1162-17—Purnanand & Co, Suryaprasad Chunilal v Rauramdas alias Claudbhai Meruji.
1279-17—Ragh N & Co, Sorabsha Framji Captain v Jal Peetonji Virji.
1316-17—Bhaishanker K & G, Jagabhai Dalpatbhai a firm v Noor Mahomed Haji, Gunny & ors, Merwanji K & Co.
1340-17—Wadia G & Co, Ambalal Pranjiwandas v Ramchander Balaram.
1358-17—Crawford B & Co, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation v P M Faki Mahomed.
1362-17—N C Dalal, Laxmidas Mathuradas v Lilladhar Vandrawandas and anr, Purnanam & Co.
1388-17—Shroff & Dinshaw, Jehangir Dossabhoy Randeria v Rustomji Sorabji Guzder, Khambatta & Co.
1403-17—Surajmal & Co, Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors, v Rampal Pasari a firm.
1409-17—Nanu H & Co, Narayan Moraji Zaoba and anr v Jamsetji Dorabji Paowalla and anr.
1410-17—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Jethmal Deokaran a firm v Messrs Bhikaji Chimanlal a firm, Vachha & Co.
1417-17—Mulji & Tha, Hiralal Girdharlal a firm v A. B, Karsondas & Co, a firm
1419-17—Motichand & D, Sakharam Visram Kir v Sitaram Moreshwar Mule.
1420-17—Dikshit D & P, Thacker Hansraj Jadhawji a firm v Shah Bhogilal Babuldas a firm Amin & Desai.
1434-17—Jam R & D, Mangaldas Chimanlal & Co v Single & Co.
1444-17—Ragh N & Co, Bai Navibai widow v Virjiwan Tarachand Madnayji K & Ch.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1288-17—Shroff & Din, Jehangir Cawasji Mehta v The B B & C I Railway Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

924-17—Amin & Desai, Messrs. Khumaji Kapurji & Co a firm v Maneckchand Vaktaji & Co a firm, Mans. H M & Co

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1417-14—Nanu H & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Kallianji Umersey and ors, Tyabjee D and Co., Part Heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

813-15—Hiralal & Co. (for a pauper), Monji Sunji v. Moolbai widow & anr, Mulji & Tha.
431-15—Shroff & D, Messrs Jamshedji H Billimoria & Co a firm v Dhirajl Navalmal N C Dalal.

SHORT CAUSE.

1169-17—Crawford B & Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd. v. Hiralal Baldiodas, Mulji & Tha.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

879-17—Payne and Co, Vadilal Premchand a firm v Choonilal Ratanji, Unwalla P and F.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

27-17—Payne and Co, Nathibai widow v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co., As per J. Or 6-8-17.
1191-16—Payne and Co, Bai Babee v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co., Payne and Co., As per J. Or. 6-8-17.

LONG CAUSES.

1211-16—Wadia G & Co., Balchand Oogarchand a firm v. Gopikinan Madan Gopal, Khand L & M, Issues Settled 14-9-17.
Special Case—1213-17.—Crawford B and Co., Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M and M.
185-17—Dadabhoy F and D, Bambrishna Mahadeo Chonkar v Gopinath Dinanath Padhaye and ors, Hiralal and Co, Pandia and Co.
811-17—Dastur and Co, Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little and Co.
609-17—Mulla and Mulla, Fatmabai widow v Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.
740-17—Tyabjee D and Co, Bai Mani widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.
1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.
119-17—Merwanji K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors, Payne and Co, Mulla and M, Crawford B and Co.
754-17—Kanga and S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K and Ch.
1266-16—Rustomji and G, Rewabai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.
1355-16—Rustomji and G, Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No 17-17—In person, Bhaiji Lalu and ors v Laxmidas Vukaji (Baluji), Judah & Salome, Part Heard 18-12-17.
P P No 20-17—In person, Bai Rallat v Lakhmidas Goculdas,

CHAUFFEUR SENT TO JAIL.

TWO MONTHS FOR RASH DRIVING.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Sykes charged Gulam Dost Gir Mahomed Khan, driver of motor car No. 5887 with driving in a rash and negligent manner.

It was stated for the prosecution that on the night of the 19th instant at about 8-20 p.m. the accused was driving his motor car out of the Kittridge Lane, Colaba, on to Cuffe Parade without any lights. On emerging from the lane he did not keep to the left, but cut across to the right in order to cross the Cuffe Parade Road and in doing so ran into the rear wheel of Mr. Haji Yusuff Sobhani's carriage, which was proceeding along Cuffe Parade on its proper side. The impact overturned the brougham in which Mr. Sobhani was sitting. Mr. Sobhani received some slight injuries and his coachman was seriously hurt, having his leg fractured.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF CYCLIST BY CAR COLLISION.

EVIDENCE CONTRADICTORY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Numan, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court on Sunday, on the body of Framroz Ardeshir Nadirsha, a Parsi, aged 23 years, an overseer in the Improvement Trust, who met his death while riding on his cycle at Matunga through a collision with a motor car No. 4832, driven by one Mr. Haque.

The deceased was coming in the direction of Bombay along Vincent Road at about 12 a.m. on Sunday and the motor car driven by Mr. Haque was also going in the same direction. The deceased was to the right side of the road, and the car was coming behind it.

Balaram Mahadeo, an eye-witness, stated that he heard no horn blown. The car tried to pass him on the right. The cycle was about 2½ feet from the roadway. The cycle was struck by the mudguard of the left hind wheel of the car. The track of the motor car was about the middle of the road; the cyclist might have moved over, as he got confused when the car came from behind him and went over to the left. The car was travelling at the ordinary speed; the driver pulled up the car and came to the assistance of the deceased, and placing him in the car took him away.

"INEXPLICABLE."

Mr. Arthur Cecil Cole stated that he was coming in Mr. Haque's car from Thana to Bombay. The deceased's cycle was in the centre of the road; the horn was blown many times; they were travelling at 15 to 20 miles per hour. The motor car tried to pass out on the right hand side of the cyclist; they had a fairly clear road. It was presumed that the cyclist would go to his left; as the car got abreast of him, the cycle suddenly swerved into the car, and a portion of the car struck the cycle, and he heard the impact behind him; as he looked back he saw the deceased lying on the road; the affair was inexplicable to the witness unless the cyclist was deaf or got confused; Mr. Haque was driving, and witness did not think the former was in the slightest degree responsible for the fatality. The road was quite wide at the place.

Inspector B. De Burgh stated in his evidence that the road is 30 yards wide. The distance from the spot where the deceased fell to the left hand side is eight yards; the right footpath was five yards from the spot. The left-hand hind mudguard was bent, also the fork of the cycle.

Mr. Ashan Haque, the driver of the car, stated that he was the manager of "Pathé Freres" in Bombay. When he saw the cyclist he was 36 feet away. He was about the middle of the road; the horn was blown several times. He passed the cyclist on the right; there was plenty of room; the car was passing the deceased when he seemed to turn to the right. He heard a bump and Mr. Cole said the deceased had fallen. Witness got down to render assistance. The deceased fell on the left of his cycle and the damage to the latter was slight. The witness was travelling about 15 miles per hour, and he had taken out the clutch when he saw the deceased in the middle of the road, so that if there did not seem to be room to pass he should have stopped dead. There was no other traffic. He had driven since 1913 in Bombay without accident.

The jury gave a verdict that the death was caused by fracture of the base of the skull caused by collision with a motor car whilst he was riding a bicycle. The evidence being contradictory the jury are of opinion that the decision as to the exact cause of the fatality should be made elsewhere.

THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A propos of the announcement in the papers last week that the Western India Turf Club has offered, to the Anti-Tuberculosis League of this city, two lakhs of rupees towards the establishment of a sanatorium for consumptives in Bombay, the public will be interested in an address occupying eight columns of the medical journal The *Lancet* (London) delivered before the Medical Society of London, on November 12, last, by Dr. T. D. Lister, physician to the Mount Vernon Hospital for consumption, on the subject of "The value and Limitations of Sanatorium Treatment" which closes with these words:—

"There is a long way to go yet, but the sanatorium will have achieved its full value, and that will be unlimited, when everyone lives and works under sanatorium conditions and every practitioner of medicine is a sanatorium doctor."

In this connection, permit me to invite public attention to the following extract from a speech delivered by Dr. Walter Hadwen, M.D., J.P., President, British Union for the abolition of Vivisection, in the Gloucester City Council, just seventeen years ago, when it was proposed to erect a consumptive sanatorium in the district. Councillor Dr. Hadwen said:—

"To take the poor from their slums and place them under healthy conditions among wooded hills is a plea to which I raise no objection. God knows, a change of air and diet may help them as nothing else would, but to return them to their slums after this brief period of change is simply to throw public money away. You will never cure consumption, until the money wasted on expensive establishments is turned into its proper channel and every working man's home is converted into a sanatorium."

"Now that the leaders of the medical profession realize that consumption will never be cured until "every working man's home is converted into a sanatorium." will Government divert its energy in right earnest towards the problem of "Better Housing for the working classes" which is the crying need of the hour?

I am afraid this will remain a cry in the wilderness until we have Home Rule.

To raise the poor above the pinch of poverty and beyond the reach of epidemics were a task in which an angel might compete!—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, Jan. 22nd.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 22, 1918

AN EXCISE SCANDAL.

The ways of the Excise authorities in this country are indeed inscrutable. As we have shewn on previous occasions, the lessons of the war have been entirely lost on them. While in every Allied country the traffic in liquor has been entirely prohibited or rigorously restricted, the tendency in this country seems to be altogether in the opposite direction. Not a measure apparently is taken by the Excise authorities, in this Presidency at least, which it is possible to endorse. The readers of this journal are aware that we stand for a policy that has in view the eventual abolition of liquor traffic altogether. We stand for this policy because we believe that, in this country more than in any other, the social customs and traditions, no less than religious beliefs of the people are entirely opposed to the continuance of the present policy with its solicitude for the interests of the "legitimate consumer"—a person never before recognised or heard of in India in pre-British days. So long, however, as the State continues to recognise the trade in liquor, it becomes its duty to see that those who legitimately make a business out of it are not subject to any injustice.

It is generally recognised that when a State embarks on a prohibitionist policy, it must see that some reasonable compensation is awarded to legitimate traders who have been licensed to engage in the trade by Government for the loss of their business. That is a price, which, in accordance with all notions of equity, the State must pay for its original sin of having recognised trade in liquor at all. This consideration applies with greater force in a case where the action taken by the State is not inspired by the desire to abolish the traffic in liquor but because the State proposes to transfer the monopoly to itself. Such an action is about to be taken by the Government of Bombay and the authorities concerned do not seem to have given thought to this consideration. Country liquor at present is supplied to shopkeepers in Bombay from the distilleries at Uran, which are owned by individual proprietors. About six years ago the proprietors of these distilleries were required by the Excise authorities to improve and enlarge their distilleries on pain of the withdrawal of licenses to work them. In accordance with these instructions, six of the proprietors spent large sums and brought the distilleries to the required standard, while those who failed to do so were refused licenses. Since then further calls for improvements from time to time have been made—with the result that the six proprietors mentioned have invested new capital to the extent of seven lakhs of rupees on these improvements. The Excise authorities, apparently, feeling that the prices charged to Bombay shopkeepers by these proprietors were too high—an allegation repudiated by the latter—further required the proprietors to agree to charge a uniform price. After that the contract supply system was introduced, whereby the proprietors were to supply Government with liquor for Bombay city at a fixed rate. At the same time Government decided to build a central distillery at Deolali and required the proprietors of Uran distilleries to go to Deolali as soon as the central distillery was ready. This decision, according to the latter, was arrived at by the Government under the mistaken apprehension of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise that they made enormous illegitimate profits. The decision having been arrived at Government offered the Uran proprietors a contract for supplying liquor to Bombay city for nine years, for the first four years from their own distilleries at a fixed rate and, thereafter, for five years, from the Deolali distillery at a lower rate, because, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise,—a mistaken opinion, the Uran proprietors maintain—spirit could be manufactured at Deolali a great deal cheaper.

Having been made to incur enormous expenditure for improvements to their distilleries in accordance with the requirements of Government, the Uran proprietors naturally asked for compensation for having to close down their distilleries. This claim was rejected. The Uran proprietors being uncertain of success of the Deolali project and believing that it would be a nuisance to the military cantonment there, declined to go to Deolali and proposed a compromise asking to be allowed to supply liquor to Bombay for nine years from their own distilleries at the higher rate offered by Government and agreeing to forego their claim to compensation. This compromise was rejected as were also alternative proposals and their request for an interview with the Revenue Member of the Council. It has since transpired that arrangements are being made with certain European firms for the supply of liquor at a higher rate. Apart from the contention of the Uran proprietors that the Deolali project will not be a success—a contention that merits serious consideration—it is obvious that they will be put to a great loss amounting to about twelve lakhs of rupees. Their demand for compensation for this loss and their alternative proposal are quite reasonable. As we have already stated, their demand for fair and equitable treatment would have been perfectly justified if the Government had decided to close down the Uran distilleries in accordance with a policy of rigorous restriction, if not abolition, of the liquor traffic. To refuse to accede to this demand with the object, as it is alleged, of showing undue favouritism to European firms who will have a monopoly of the traffic, gives the matter a very grave aspect.

WRIGGLING!

The "Madras Mail" in a further attempt to refute our charge of calumniating a member of the Government of India repeats the offence, but this time with a display of wild bravado regarding the slanders which it serves up for the delectation of its readers. We may as well, in order that the exposure of dishonesty may be complete, quote the whole passage:—

> The "Bombay Chronicle," commenting on our reply to remarks on "the source of information" on which Home Rulers draw, describes us as making "a contemptible retreat." It is not the habit of the "Madras Mail" to make retreats, contemptible or other. We stand by every word we have ever written regarding the informant and adviser the Home Rulers have found in the Government camp. We consider the situation in the highest degree scandalous. But we are entitled to be criticised on what we write and not on elegant paraphrases by the "Bombay Chronicle." We did not say the informant was a "spy," and we are justified in distinguishing between espionage and the serious enough offence of habitual indiscretion in matters of moment. We did not specify his official position, merely saying that he was in the Government camp, and we decline to have a name put to the offender as if it had been mentioned in our pages. If the "Bombay Chronicle affixes a name, it does so on its own responsibility. In vain is the net spread for us. For a paper to allow itself to be taunted into saying more than its judgment tells it is proper and necessary would be foolish. We are not to be drawn into admissions and denials, but propose to bide our time. The "Bombay Chronicle" must wait and see.
>
> These subtlties of prevarication are, we hope for the honour of public controversies, the monopoly of the "Madras Mail." With audacity equalled only by its lapse from logic, it invents a self-extenuating distinction between "espionage" and "habitual indiscretions." These "habitual indicretions." are not the result of absentmindedness on the part of the enemy in "the Government Camp," because the motive of helping Home Rulers (who do not belong to the tribe of "loyal Indians") by that means was already premised by the "Madras Mail." With the metaphor of rival camps and the charge of information from the one being secretly conveyed to the other, the "Madras Mail" cannot now protest against the allegation of spying, which it was and is too timid openly to avow. We were, it would seem, wrong in naming the person whose identity the "Madras Mail" so elaborately revealed. With characteristic intellectual coxcombry, it congratulates itself on the cunning with which it abstained from naming the subject of its scurrility. Our contemporary, in attacking the character of Indian publicists, has always carried the arts of veiled meaning and cowardly insinuation to the point of perfection.
>
> The campaign of insolence which the "Madras Mail" has been encouraged to pursue was bound to culminate in the species of open insults which we pointed out. This trick of attacking people, with the credit of not naming them, is not new to our contemporary. We may recall, for instance, the diatribes against a certain "Wandering Jew" at the time of the release of Mrs. Besant. Of course, the name of the person was not mentioned, and the "Madras Mail" is at present pluming itself on the old habit of veiled insolence. As to the manner in which the Government petted and indulged the "Madras Mail" in its infamous attempts to deepen race hatred no man can speak without indignation. A question was lately asked in the Madras Legislative Council about the attitude of the Government towards two articles in the "Madras Mail" impugning the honesty of the Secretary of State in a Ministerial declaration. The answer was that no action was taken nor again was any action proposed to be taken. With such a liberal indemnity any paper willing to dishonour the profession could afford to run amok. As for "admissions and denials," it is of no importance whether it makes them or not. Its wriggling method of averting thm is sufficient.

Notes of the Day.

Prince Lichnowsky's Admission.

Prince Lichnowsky, the last German Ambassador in London was reputed to be perhaps the only comparatively honest-minded diplomatist whom latter day Germany sent abroad to lie for her. His admissions regarding the true genesis of the war and the part played by Germany in it has, therefore, an importance all its own. The world now knows fully well that the present awful struggle owes its origin to the unholy ambitions of Germany. It is under no illusions as to that. But the war cannot be ended satisfactorily until the German masses themselves recognise this fact. So far as they are concerned, therefore, the process of destroying the edifice of fabrications regarding the origin of the war, which their rulers have built up, must be begun at home and few are so well-fitted, alike by their temperament and by the influence they wield, as Prince Lichnowsky.

"Indo-Britishers" on the Warpath.

No one will be surprised to learn that the "Indo-Britishers" have embarked on a foraging expedition. According to Reuter they have circularised commercial firms interested in India, appealing for funds to enable them to undertake a comprehensive scheme of Parliamentary and public propaganda "against irresponsible agitation for Home Rule in India." As if this aim in itself were not sufficiently landable, Lord Sydenham and his colleagues further inform their would-be patrons that "the European Association in India" (*sic*) and "loyal Indians" are "urgently demanding such action."

All to the Good.

While we can understand that it was felt necessary to add a note of emergency to the appeal for financial support, the unblushing mendacity of dragging in a fictitious body of "loyal Indians"—in Lord Sydenham's sense of the phrase—who are represented as clamouring for the precious propaganda of the "Indo-Britishers", is both amusing and amazing. We have no means of knowing to what extent the "commercial firms interested in India" will respond to the appeal, but having regard to the known proclivities of their *confreres* on this side of Suez, it may be assumed that the appeal will not have been in vain. For our part, we think it will be all to the good if such a propaganda as is proposed is launched. It should not take the British public long to discover the fanaticism of the "Indo-Britishers", and, given a suitable and organised agency from the side of Indian reformers for exposing the bigotry of the enemies of Indian progress, they will be given their quietus all the sooner and more effectively.

The Study of Economics.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha's exhortation to the students of the Sydenham College to study economics might well have been addressed to a larger audience. As Sir Dinshaw said at the outset, "they were all students, some of them budding students, others grown-up students." And among the subjects that must claim their attention few are so essentially important as economics, "for the study of which," as Sir Dinshaw said, "there was an ample field and the whole question of which was linked up with the every-day life of humanity. The war, which is itself, to a considerable extent, the result of economic causes, has shown how economics lies at the root of most problems. In the days to come, India in common with the rest of the civilized world, will have to face the solution of many an acute problem bearing on some aspect or other of economics,—a task that will be the better fulfilled the larger the number of alert and able men and women who devote themselves to it.

The Late Col. Maneckji Reporter.

Lieut.-Col. M. E. Reporter, I.M.S., whose death as announced in our issue of yesterday, occurred on the 18th instant at Masulipatam, was one of the few survivors of the early batch of Indians who joined the Medical Service and distinguished themselves by their outstanding qualities, winning the confidence of their numerous patients who eagerly and confidently sought their professional advice in civil hospitals on account of their intimate familiarity with the manners, customs and languages of India. Colonel Reporter's long period of service was passed in the Madras Presidency and he had retired from service in 1902 and taken up his residence in Secunderabad, where he acquired a large practice and notable popularity. When the war broke out he offered to assist Government with his considerable and intimate acquaintance with the practical side of the medical and hygeinic sciences and was successively appointed Civil Surgeon of Anantpur and Masulipatam, where he had also to superintendent the War Hospital.

A Distinguished Batch of Surgeons.

The onerous duties latterly were becoming increasingly heavy and although Colonel Reporter to the last prided himself upon a splendid physique, which was the admiration of his British colleagues, he was beginning to feel the strain and was preparing to employ his still vigorous mind in less exacting duties, when he was suddenly taken away by heart failure, at the age of 67. The deceased physician was a son of the late Mr. Edalji Reporter, who is still remembered on this side of India as the able reporter of the now defunct "Bombay Gazette" and a distinguished Indian journalist who had an unusual command of the English language and was subsequently an Assessor to the Bombay Municipality. Colonel Reporter successfully passed through the local Grant Medical College, obtaining the degree of L.M. and S. in 1875 and he took his L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., in 1887 in England. Colonel Reporter belonged to the old days of the seventies of the last century when he had for his colleagues a distinguished batch of Indian surgeons like Colonel Kirtikar, Colonel Nariman, Colonel Frenchman who predeceased him and Colonel Khareghat, Colonel Dantra, Colonel Dalal and Colonel Sanjana, who are happily still among us.

LATEST CABLES

BOLSHEVIK DEFIANCE.

BLOODSHED OVER IDENTICAL SCHEMES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 22.

As was expected the Bolsheviks made short work of the Constituent Assembly when they found themselves hopelessly outvoted. The Government took every step to overawe their opponents; field-guns flanked the entrance and machine-guns were much in evidence, while firing in the streets punctuated proceedings. Nevertheless the majority defied the Government, despite the lavish display of bayonets in the hall. The irony of the whole situation is that both sides have practically identical programmes, but personal ambitions make impassable the gulf in the road to agreement. It is expected that the Constituent Assembly will soon be followed by a National Convention elected by the Soviets.

The Red Guards are confiscating and burning anti-Bolshevik newspapers wholesale.

LABOUR IN AUSTRIA WANTS PEACE.

CONTROVERSIES IN ENEMY PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 22.

The "Vorwaerts" states that five mass meetings in Vienna passed the unanimous resolution that Labour demands with passionate resoluteness a general peace, protesting against the systematic misinterpretation by the entire Bourgeois press of the recent speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson. The "Vorwaerts" adds that the debate in the Lower House indicates that the resolution is supported not only by Labour but also by the mass of the Bourgeois.

An article in the "Fremdenblatt" commenting on Austrian sympathy with von uKehlmann and antagonism to von Buelow has occasioned acrid comment in a section of the German press owing to the semi-official character of the "Fremdenblatt" whose article is described as an arrogant and impertinent interference.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" says:—Hands off, no matter to whom the hands belong.

STRIKES IN AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 22.

The "Lokalanzeiger" reports growing strikes in Austria and big demonstrations in Vienna, crowds blocking the traffic. The Labour organ "Arbeiter Zeitung" appeals to food workers and railway men not to strike because they will only add to the distress.

STUDY OF INDIAN ECONOMICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Jan. 18.

Dr. Gilbert Slater, University Professor of Economics, in the course of a lecture on the "Study of Indian Economics to the Students of the Government Arts College," said:—

Every Indian student should pursue the study of Indian economics even more passionately than the study of Indian politics. Politics concerned itself with who should govern the country. The lecturer then narrated his observations at the Calcutta Economic Conference and at the Tata Iron Works at Sakchi, where he said employees of all nationalities except the French were to be found, and his great surprise was that the portion of work which required the most skilled experience, the straightening of rails after forging was entrusted to men of the hill-tribes of Santal from the Central Provinces on ten annas a day, whereas the same work was done previously by an English Trade Unionist on Rs. 9 a day. In conclusion, he appealed to the students to undertake an investigation into the economics of the village during the vacation.

SIR JAGADISH BOSE IN BOMBAY.

Sir Jagadish Bose, accompanied by Lady Bose arrived in Bombay, by the Nagpur Mail, yesterday at 9-15 a.m., when many prominent persons were present at the Victoria Terminus to welcome him. Among those present were:—Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir, P. K. Telang, S. R. Bomanji, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Omar Sobani, Kanji and S. G. Banker.

The arrival of the train at the platform was signalled by loud cheers from all those present. Subsequently Sir Jagadish Bose and Lady Bose were garlanded, by the representatives of numerous institutions and they shook hands with those present. Then the visitors, with Mr. S. R. Bomanji drove to the Guest House at Vanita Vishram at Girgaum where the visitors are staying.

A force of Home Rule League Volunteers was present to render assistance in the arrangements for the reception.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency attended a meeting at the Women's Branch Depot, yesterday morning.

In the afternoon Lady Willingdon visited the Queen Mary Technical School.

Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., British Resident in Mysore returned to Bangalore, yesterday noon, after about a month's tour in Coorg.

The term of appointment of Mr. A. B. Broadway, Barrister-at-Law, as third temporary additional Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, has been extended till the commencement of the courts' summer vacation of 1918 and Mr. S. Wilberforce, has been appointed to be fourth temporary additional Judge for a period of four months.

BREAK-UP OF RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY.

BOLSHEVIKS CHALLENGED.

STORM AND TURMOIL.

RED GUARDS COMMIT OUTRAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 21.

The Constituent Assembly has been dissolved.

"TRAITOR! SCOUNDREL!"

ARRAIGNMENT OF BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Jan. 21.

The Constituent Assembly was dissolved by the sailors at four in the morning. A Bolshevik decree ordering its dissolution followed a stormy sitting at which Tseretelli, probably the most popular Social Revolutionary leader, arraigned the Bolshevik usurpation insisting that the supreme rights of the Russian people had devolved on the Assembly. Tseretelli was most enthusiastically cheered by Social Revolutionaries, while Maximalists including Krylenko whistled and hooted, shouting "Traitor! Scoundrel! Get out!" One member drew a revolver against Tseretelli, but was disarmed. When Tchernoff threatened measures against interrupters, Krylenko exclaimed: "Try it. Your day is over."

WORKERS' RIGHTS.

Sverdlof read a declaration of workers' rights, proclaiming Russia a Republic of Soviets or Councils of Workmen, Soldiers and Peasants, abolishing private ownership, making work compulsory, arming workers and disarming leisured classes, organising a Socialist Army, repudiating loans and concluding:—"Power belongs exclusively to workers and the Soviets, their representatives." Sailors armed with rifles and bayonets were stationed at gangways and two field-guns were posted at the entrance.

A STAMPEDE.

The Assembly decided by 273 votes to 149 to defer consideration of the Declaration of Rights. Thereupon the Bolsheviks and the Left Social Revolutionaries walked out and the remaining Social Revolutionaries of the Right, despite the menaces of armed sailors, hurriedly passed their land measures and the proposal to send delegates to belligerents with a view to world-peace.

It is considered probable that the Soviets and the Maximalist members of the Assembly will proclaim themselves the National Convention.

RED GUARD ATROCITIES.

There was a recurrence of shooting in "Liteiny Prospekt" in the afternoon when a procession of the supporters of the Assembly was attacked by a crowd consisting mainly of sailors, and several were killed and wounded. The badges and banners carried in procession were torn down and burned by the Red Guards.

One soldier carrying a flag remained in the middle of the road and shouted:—"I have been two years at the front. Kill me if you wish to." The Red Guards shot him dead. The procession included many women, girls, officers, disabled soldiers, students and the employees of the Government, Municipality and banks, who are now on strike.

Many were killed and wounded in Moscow, owing to the Red Guards firing on a demonstration in favour of the Constituent Assembly.

Allied and neutral diplomatists were not invited to the opening of the Assembly and no Cadet member appeared.

The All-Russian Railwaymen's Congress has passed a resolution by 273 votes to 261 in favour of the formation of a Government responsible to the Constituent Assembly.

ANGLO-SWISS FRIENDSHIP.

NEUTRALITY OF SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 21.

Reuter learns that Great Britain has informed Switzerland:—

The Government desire to reaffirm the treaties and declarations of 1815 and to assure the Swiss Government that in conjunction with the United States and France, they will respect the integrity and neutrality of Switzerland for so long as that is maintained by the Federal Government and respected by the enemies of Britain.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Jan. 21.

An Italian communiqué says:—British batteries caused a big fire southward of Sernaglia.

RUSSO-GERMAN DISPUTE.

REFUSAL TO EVACUATE TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Jan. 21.

A Russian version of the Brestlitovsk negotiations confirms that hitherto the chief point of dispute is how occupied territories, shall self-determine their future. The enemy continues to maintain that the authorities at present constituted in these territories are fully entitled to exercise the right of self-determination. The Russians refuse to budge from the opposite standpoint and demand the evacuation by foreign troops and the return of deported inhabitants and then popular elections on the question of their destiny.

AUSTRIAN MUNITION WORKERS' STRIKE.

OWING TO FLOUR RATION REDUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Jan. 21.

Telegrams state that munition workers in Vienna and many provincial cities of Austria have struck ostensibly owing to the reduction of Austrian flour ration, but the movement is also said to have a pro-peace and anti-German character.

TRANSFER OF ENEMY TROOPS.

NEW DIVISIONS FROM RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 21.

Reuter learns that from the statements of German deserters regarding the movements of German troops from the east to the western fronts, it is clear that both 31st and 42nd divisions were transferred from the east after the armistice had been signed.

"HEALTHY TROOPS ON BRITISH HOSPITALSHIPS."

"COLOGNE GAZETTE'S" ALLEGATION DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 21

A semi-official statement denies the allegation of the "Cologne Gazette" that Spanish officers serving on British hospital ships in the Mediterranean stated that these vessels transported healthy troops. The statement adds. "All information of the Spanish Government justifies it in affirming that no British hospital ship with Spanish officers on board ever abused our protection or transported troops or war material of any sort."

INDO-BRITISHERS ON WARPATH.

AGAINST "IRRESPONSIBLE AGITATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 21.

The Indo-British Association has circularised commercial firms interested in India, appealing for funds to enable it to undertake a comprehensive scheme of Parliamentary and public propaganda "against irresponsible agitation for Home Rule in India." The circular states that the European Association in India and "loyal Indians" are urgently demanding such action.

THE BRITISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Jan. 21.

A British communiqué says there is nothing special to report.

DEATH OF COL. G. BOUGHEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Jan. 21.

The death is announced of Colonel George Boughey.

BRESLAU SUNK.

GOEBEN BEING ATTACKED.

ACTION AT DARDANELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Jan. 21.

The Admiralty announces that the Goeben, Breslau and destroyers were in action with the British forces at the entrance to the Dardanelles on Sunday morning. The Breslau was sunk. The Goeben escaped but was beached badly damaged on the Nagara Point in the Narrows.

The Goeben is now being attacked by naval aircraft.

Our losses were the monitor Raglan and a small monitor.

VISCOUNT BROOM AS COMMANDER OF RAGLAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 22.

The monitor Raglan mentioned in the communiqué regarding the Dardanelles was commanded by Viscount Broome, the nephew of Lord Kitchener and heir to the title. Both the monitors appear to have been of the smallgun type.

Experts are of opinion that the Goeben and the Breslau were probably attempting to break out and join the Austrians in the Adriatic reversing the order of dash from Messina to the Dardanelles in 1914.

SITUATION AT VLADIVOSTOCK

BRITISH AND JAPANESE CRUISERS ARRIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 21.

It is reported that both British and Japanese cruisers have arrived at Vladivostock

The Japanese Embassy in Petrograd denies that the Japanese have landed at Vladivostock and declares that Japan does not entertain the least intention of intervening in the internal affairs of Russia.

JAPAN'S SALE OF ARMAMENTS TO CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Jan. 21.

It is stated that Japan has contracted to sell to China four millions sterling worth of armaments.

DISTINCTIONS TO I. A OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Jan. 21.

The "Gazette" announces that D.S.O. has been conferred upon Indian Army Officers, Captains H. D. Nepean and A. P. Rodgerson, and M. C. upon Subadar-Major Sing Thapa and Lieutenants K. J. Mackintosh and L. J. Peck.

MISSION OF SOCIAL REFORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHULIA, Jan. 21.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni of the Social Service League, Bombay, who is here on a lecturing tour, delivered four lectures, the principal one being that at the Cummine Club presided over by Mr. Madgavkar, District Judge. Mr. Kulkarni in his lecture gave a vivid and graphic account of the activities of the Social Service League in Bombay. Regarding mass education, co-operation and temperance he showed how much could be achieved by a small band of earnest and enthusiastic workers, and exhorted the audience to follow the example of the League in Bombay. There was great enthusiasm. Mr. Dev Khare. Hon. Mr. Garud and Rao Bahadur Dange supported the lecturer strongly, the President concluding the proceedings by a few appropriate encouraging remarks. The public is availing itself of Mr. Kulkarni's presence to start a Social Service League and there is on foot a movement to give effect to the recent Primary Education Act, a census having been already taken of children of school-going age.

SATRAPS IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

There has been an assemblage of high officials in Delhi during the past two days in connection with the discussion of proposed constitutional changes, arrivals including Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, Lieutenant-Governors of United Provinces, of Punjab and of Bihar and Orissa and Chief Commissioners of Central Provinces and Assam.

Members of the Industrial Commission arrived in Rangoon yesterday and will hold sittings to-day and the next two days leaving for Mandalay on Friday. Four of them are guests of the Lieutenant-Governor.

It is understood that the Calcutta University Commission will shortly visit Mysore and Bangalore in the course of a few days.

RAID S.-E. OF GRAIN COURT.

HOSTILE BATTERIES ENGAGED.

FIVE ENEMY MACHINES FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 21.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says:—

We repulsed a raid south-east of Graincourt. We made a raid east of Hargicourt taking prisoners. Hostile artillery has been active at Ypres, Neuvechapelle and Lens. Our aircraft dropped over three hundred bombs on miscellaneous targets, including a large dump at Courtrai and fired a thousand rounds at the enemy trenches. We brought down five enemy machines and drove down three out of control. Four of ours are missing.

6 HOSTILE AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Jan. 21.

A British-Italian official says:—During the past week flying was only possible for two days. We destroyed six aeroplanes without loss to ourselves.

There is active cannonading and patrol work daily.

OSTEND BOMBARDED.

GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 21.

A wireless German official communiqué says that Ostend has been bombarded from the sea.

LIMBURG FILLED WITH AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 21.

The newspaper "Les Nouvelles" states that the Belgian province of Limburg is filled with Austrian troops who arrived last week.

TRAIN COLLISION NEAR CARLISLE.

3 KILLED; 20 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Jan. 21.

An Express train from St. Pancras collided with a landslide fifteen miles from Carlisle yesterday afternoon. Two carriages were smashed, three people being killed and twenty injured.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 21.

The Indian Cotton Committee resumed its sitting in Karachi this morning, when evidence was recorded of Mr. C. O. Lowsley, Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals, Mr. C. M. Lane, Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals, Mr. A. B. Summs, Executive Engineer, Mirpurkhas. Gul Muhammad Abdul Rahman, Divisional Superintendent, Agriculture, Sind, Professor Shahani, Zemindar and Vice-Principal, Sind College, and Sayed Sher Shah, a Zemindar from Mirpurkhas, who gave evidence in Urdu. The engineers laid stress on the scarcity of labour in Sind and the absolute necessity of cotton acreage is to come. Mr. Summs also said that if sufficient water was made available by barrage it would be possible to cultivate Kalar lands in Southern Sind. It was a fallacious belief that Kalar land was not cultivatable. The advisability of demonstration farms and the appointment of an agricultural specialist to report on the suitability of fallow lands for cotton cultivation were other points of Mr. Summs' evidence.

CHINAMAN'S DEAL IN OPIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 21.

Inspector Hogan of the Excise Department, to-day, before Lieut.-Colonel Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, charged a Chinese subject, named Thun Dun Sun and his wife Mary and a "native servant," under section 9-C of the Opium Act, with illicit traffic in opium. Accused are stated to have formed part of a gang engaged in traffic in opium and on discovering that the Excise authorities had got wind of them, they gave up travelling between Bombay and Poona by train and engaged a motor car for the purpose. When the woman and servant were arrested at 9-30 p.m. on 4th January in the house of a Goanese residing in Sachapir Street, eight pounds of opium were discovered the licit price of which is said to be Rs. 180, though the illicit price runs to thousands. Rs. 1,600 in cash was also found belonging to accused. A number of witnesses were examined and further hearing adjourned.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

DEATH ANNOUNCED.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. Jan. 21.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff has been found dead in bed in his club.

[General Sir Beauchamp Duff was born on the 17th February 1855, and was the second son of the late Garden William Duff of Hatton Castle, Aberdeenshire. Receiving his education at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he got his commission as Lieut. R. A. in 1874. He was on active service in the Afghan War from 1878 to 1880, and was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps in 1881. Passing through the Staff College in 1888-89 he got the post of D.A.A.G., Indian Army Headquarters, in 1891, which he held upto 1895. He was Brigade Major in the Isazai Expedition in 1892, and D.A.A.G. in the Waziristan Expedition, 1894-95, when he was twice mentioned in the despatches. He soon rose to be Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India in 1895 and was promoted to Assistant Military Secretary, War Office (for Indian Affairs) in 1899. In the South African War he was on active service from 1899 to 1901 and was twice mentioned in despatches and received the medal with 5 clasps, and was created a C.B. His subsequent promotions were rapid.—D.A.G. Indian Army Headquarters (1901-02), Major-General in 1903, Adjutant-General in India 1903-06, Secretary of the Military Department, India Office in 1910. Finally in 1913 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, India, which post he held till 1916, when he retired under circumstances too recent and well-known to require mention in this brief biographical note. He was made C.I.E. in 1897, C.B. in 1901, K.C.V.O. in 1906, K.C.S.I. in 1910, G.C.B. in 1911 and G.C.S.I. in 1916. Sir Beauchamp Duff married Grace, daughter of late Oswald Wood in 1877 and had one son.]

GEN. SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

WHO WAS FOUND DEAD IN BED IN HIS CLUB.

MR. HUGHES.

LIKELY TO BECOME HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Jan. 21.

The "Age" states that Mr. Hughes may become the High Commissioner in London. Mr. Fisher possibly going to Washington as the first representative of the Commonwealth there.

SURGEON GENERAL BANNERMAN,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

The following notification appears in the Fort St. George Gazette:—Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman C.S.I., I.M.S., having on the 3rd instant made over charge of the office of Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras his Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to place on record his warm appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Surgeon-General Bannerman during his long and honourable career and to express his Excellency-in-Council regret at the loss of Surgeon-General Bannerman's services.

1,421,000 WOMEN WORKERS.

Some remarkable statistics as to the increased employment of women since the war are given in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette." The chief increases of new women workers are:

Industries	518,000
Government establishments	202,000
Transport and trains	88,000
Finance and banking	54,000
Commerce	324,000

The total number of women who have been employed since the war is given as 1,421,000. It is estimated that about 670,000 are employed on munitions and 632,000 engaged on other Government work, such as the manufacture of clothing and food for the troops.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Lund and Blockley who had been already exempted from general service was further exempted till the 31st March.

Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect, applied for exemption for Mr. A. Bell.

Mr. Chambers said Mr. Bell was his only European assistant and they had taken some government work, he had to supervise it and his service therefore was essential.

Mr. Bell was exempted till the 1st May.

Mr. J. M. Colaco, a medical student, who asked for exemption was ordered to go to the medical board.

ADJUSTMENT OF BRITISH EXCHANGE

10 MILLIONS LOAN FLOATED IN JAPAN.

JAPAN RECEIVES 2½ MILLIONS FROM INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 21.

A telegram from Tokio says the British exchange is being adjusted by a loan of ten millions sterling which is being floated in Japan, against which Japan receives from the Government of India rupees to the amount of two millions sterling to facilitate purchase of Indian cotton and the balance of eight millions goes to America.

STOCK RAISING FOR WHEAT PRODUCTION.

AUSTRALIAN STATE CABINET TO CONSIDER SUBSTITUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Jan. 21.

The State Cabinet has decided to hold a Conference on Tuesday to consider question of substituting stock raising for wheat production.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

YESTERDAY'S SITTING.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sitting at the Town Hall yesterday, at 11 a.m., under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I. C. S.

Mr. G. H. Bowman and Major Simmonds, sat as members, while Captain Sheppard, represented the military authorities. Captain Retallack, the adjutant, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Artillery, I. D. F.

The Controller of Munitions asked for total exemption on behalf of Mr. H. Hudson which was granted up till 31st March.

The Director of the Royal Indian Marine applied for exemption on behalf of Messrs. E. Arnold, J. Navin and H. R. Wilcox, and the same was granted to 31st March.

Mr. R. Cherry of the Katni Cement Co. Ld., was exempted from general service till 31st March.

The exemption order passed in the case of Mr. W. Battersby Park was renewed up to 31st March.

The Manager, Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Ld., applied for exemption on behalf of Messrs. F. H. Lindberg and J. Wilson. It was stated that they were engaged on national work.

The tribunal granted exemption till 31st March.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, appeared for Mr. J. B. Green, weaving-master, the Currimbhoy Mills Ld., and asked for exemption.

The tribunal passed the same order as has already been passed in other mill cases.

The Agent of the E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. G. Glazebrook.

Mr. Payne, who appeared for the applicant, stated that he was the first class engineer in charge of the engine. Under the Boiler Act, he could not leave the engine. He asked exemption, so that his military duty might not interfere in his work.

The President:—Who looks after the boiler?

The applicant:—An ordinary native serang.

The tribunal granted him total exemption till 31st March.

Mr. Payne also applied for exemption for Mr. Waite of Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas and Co.

The applicant was in sole charge of the Insurance department of the company. He was in G. Company of the B. V. R., and when he made an application to the Selection Committee for exemption, he was transferred to the same group.

The tribunal granted him exemption till 31st March.

Mr. Payne, also applied for exemption for P. J. Dhanbhura, a Parsi student. He was appearing for the Intermediate Science Examination in next March, and he was now an instructor at the Queen Mary Technical School where he was working for five hours a day.

The tribunal granted him exemption till the 31st March.

Mr. Payne also applied for Mr. D. C. Nazir, a Parsi volunteer. He was doing business in sugar and dried fruits and was the sole proprietor to look after his business.

The tribunal granted him exemption till 31st March.

Mr. R. K. Merwanji, a Parsi student, studying in the fourth standard, applied personally for exemption. He was formerly in the Nagpur Rifles, but was now transferred to the Bombay Rifles.

The tribunal refused to grant him exemption.

Mr. L. C. Margolowith, Manager, the South British Insurance Co. Ld., was granted exemption from general service till 31st March.

Messrs W. H. MacDougall, J. P. Arland and L. Oswald, members of the Bombay Artillery and medical students were exempted from general service.

Mr. E. Wilson, an employee of Messrs.

(Continued in Column 5.)

NO RISE IN GENERAL TAX.

DECISION OF CORPORATION.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA ON EXPENDITURE.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, at a meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, resumed the adjourned discussion of the budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1918-19, framed by the Standing Committee. The Corporation decided not to increase the general tax. The members of the Calcutta Municipal Deputation were present.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said the ability with which the budget had been prepared reflected great credit on the Commissioner. The budget had been discussed from two opposite sides. He hoped the expenditure would be sanctioned by the Corporation, as it was most necessary. As regards the income they must look to the present circumstances before imposing any fresh burden on the people. Even the increase of half per cent. in the general taxation would bear heavily on the tenants, as they would have to bear the burden ultimately. Mr. Haveliwalla's suggestion was that rather than increase the taxation, the Commissioner should revise the assessments, and thus increase the income without any addition of taxation. If they had any extra expenditure to incur that could be met from their surplus cash balances. The speaker complained of the accummulation of water in the monsoon in some parts of the city, notably in Null Bazar, Grant Road, etc., and said something must be done to remedy the evil, as soon as possible, as it was a recurring evil every year.

Mr. H. D. Nanavati congratulated the Commissioner on his having introduced into the budget the full estimates as suggested by the Schools Committee for expenditure on primary education. He however could not support his proposal for an increase of general taxation. There was no necessity to increase the taxation, for he thought the amount which the Commissioner had budgetted for was likely to be realised at the present rate of general taxation as the abnormal increase in house rents would naturally be followed by higher assessments. He was therefore in favour of allowing the rate of general taxation to remain undisturbed this time. He hoped the Commissioner would next year see his way to bring proposals for curtailing the expenditure.

CHANCE OF LANDLORDS.

Mr. M. Khakhar was against an increase of general taxation for he was of opinion that any such increase would provide landlords with an excuse for still further increasing house rents, and while the increase in the general taxation was proposed at only ½ per cent., the majority of landlords would very likely increase the rents to a considerable extent. The cry in the city at present was that the price of everything was going up and he asked the Corporation to refrain from doing anything which tended to still further raise the prices.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he had heard many suggestions about the budget, but those made by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim, would meet with their general approval. He for his part would make no change in the budget, but would rather adopt last year's figures. They would not be improving matters by adding even half per cent. to the taxation. Even Dr. Sukhia's poor landlords would not be benefitted by this. It would be better not to disturb the peoples' minds in these times. He would not accept free water even for his mill industry, as that would mean some change in the estimates. The Corporation could not do better than follow Sir Ibrahim's advice, and make no change. All these years the Corporation had no compunction in pocketing the surplus balances, but it appeared to him that they had grown wiser since that. (Laughter.) Coming to Dr. Sukhia's poor and much maligned landlords (laughter), he had seen in a daily paper that the increase in ejectment suits in the Small Causes Court had been 315 per cent. in 1915. Another thing he would like to bring to the notice of the Corporation. He had seen from last year's figures that whereas the poor landlords paid Rs. 11.28 lakhs as water taxes, those who paid by meter paid as much as Rs. 30.49 lakhs. The water consumed by the former was 429 million gallons, and the latter used only 78 million gallons. That meant that for consuming one-fifth of the quantity they paid about Rs. 30 lakhs. About the statement that the mills were profiteering, he was afraid that it was an absolutely unfounded statement. They were making sound for sense. In the year 1915 the mills earned a profit of Rs. 3.47 crores and even in 1916 they had made only Rs. 3.12 crores. That was the profiteering of the mills. They, however, did not hear much about the landlords. People could do without a piece of cloth, but they could not do without a roof over their heads. The millowners had not yet overtaken their profits of 1905.

Dr. Sukhia: Was it the year of Japanese War? Please answer that question.

Mr. Wadia said he was not going to answer that question. He was of the opinion that taxes should not be disturbed.

BURDEN OF SALARIES.

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar regretted that among all the talk that they had heard about the budget they had heard nothing about the very high salaries which they paid their executive officers; for this, he said, had undoubtedly tended towards the high municipal expenditure. He quoted figures to show that the executive officers of the Bombay Municipality were paid much higher salaries than those of most other public bodies in the world. Their Municipal Commissioner was paid Rs. 30,000 per annum, while in a rich country like America there were only three posts carrying salary of Rs. 24,000 a year. Even the Prime Minister of Japan got only Rs. 18,000 a year. If they compared the figures of salary drawn by the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality with those drawn by the Medical Officesrs of Health of the London County Council and of the City of London, they found that while the former got Rs. 27,000 per annum, the latter two drew only Rs. 18,750 each yearly. The Chief Accountant of London got Rs. 15,000 a year, while theirs drew Rs. 3,000 more than that. These figures spoke for themselves.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta congratulated the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Commissioner on the manner in which they had prepared the budget estimates. He said he was not afraid of raising taxation so long as they could spend that money for the efficient carrying out of their work, but he thought it would not be wise at present either to raise the general tax or the water rate.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji was against interfering with the present rate of general taxation. He was also against increasing the water rate which, he said, would hamper their mill industry. This was their most important industry to which Bombay owed its prosperity in the main and they should do everything to encourage that industry. He complained of preferential treatment given to the Port Trust in the matter of the water rate and other matters.

A PROGRESSIVE MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said he was sorry that the discussion on the budget had gone astray. He had been on the Corporation for the last thirty years and he said that during the last few years a great deal of care had been taken to make the estimates as correct as possible, and particularly the present Commissioner had taken great care to see that the figures of revenue were not under-estimated and those of expenditure not over-estimated. That was a sign of improvement, which was due to the enlightened criticism that was in the past passed by the members. As to the expenditure side of the budget he found several persons alarmed at the increase of expenditure. But these seemed to forget that they were a progressive Municipality and that if they did not progress they would stagnate, in which case a cry would be raised against them. Then again if they looked to the expenditure they would find that out of a revenue of a crore and a half they had to pay no less than Rs. 40 lakhs to pay the municipal debt. Then again they had to make the contribution to the Improvement Trust, to find money for primary education and meet other statutory obligations, which they must carry out. Then they must keep an establishment to carry on the executive work. They were spending no less than Rs. 75 lakhs in all to meet their statutory obligations. Again this year's increase of expenditure was due to war allowances and other important matters. Anybody who had eyes to see and intellect to understand, could see all these things, and he was sorry that some of the members had spoken in the way they had done especially when the members of the Calcutta Municipal Deputation were present there. He concluded by congratulating the Chairman of the Standing Committee on the businesslike manner in which he had introduced the budget, and Mr. Monie, the Commissioner, with an economic conscience, who had tried to do his duty to the rate-prayers.

Mr. Meyer Nissim said the Corporation would be acting on the most equitable basis by passing the budget with the existing rates untouched and without also disturbing the surplus in the water budget.

The Corporation then took up the consideration of the budget estimates item by item.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:—

"That the Corporation hereby determine, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in Chapter 8 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, that the General Tax leviable on buildings and lands, under Section 140 (c) of the said Act, shall be levied for the year 1918-19 at the rate of 9¼ per centum of the rateable value of such buildings and lands, respectively, and that the tax leviable under the aforesaid section for the entertainment of the Fire Brigade and to protection of life and property in the case of fire shall be levied for the said year at the rate of 3/8 per centum of the rateable value of such buildings and lands respectively; that the Budget Estimate for the year of the General Tax at 9¼ per centum be adopted at Rs. 58,73,850 and the Budget Estimate of additional tax for Fire Brigade charges at 3/8 per centum be adopted at Rs. 2,32,000."

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission;

PRICE TWO ANNAS

OBTAINABLE AT—

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS.

GANDHI PETITION CASE.

EVIDENCE OF LEAGUE SECRETARY.

The evidence in this case was continued throughout Tuesday.

The next witness cross-examined by Mr. Harilal for the defence was Purshotam Nathabhai, the Native Physician of Vejalpur and Secretary, Home Rule League Branch at Vejalpur. He in effect said:—He gave the form of petition to Lallu Bapu three or four days before Dhunterras.

(To the Court) Chaganlal and witness both gave the form to Lallu on that day. On the 16th November, 1917, Lallu came to Vejalpur to the shop of Mahasukh Vasanji, where witness was sent for.

Lallu mentioned that such and such terms of abuse were used by the accused; witness did not remember what those abusive terms were. Lallu had mentioned the abusive terms but witness could not remember them while giving evidence. Lallu said he was abused both before and after the form was snatched away. Both the times Lallu was abused, that is what Lallu had told witness. Lallu said the accused had threatened to send him (Lallu) to the Collector Saheb. On that day witness did speak of the matter to the members of the Home Rule League Branch, he had also mentioned it to other people. When he went away Mahasukh was sitting there. Before witness had left the shop on that occasion, nothing had passed between him and Mahasukh. Witness had simply said to Lallu "We two or three people will go and ask the paper from the accused." Then Chaganlal was present at the shop of Mahasukh. No persons were fixed as to going to the accused with witness to ask the form back. Lallu left the shop at Vejalpur for Bodia before witness had left the shop.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THREAT.

The fact that threats were given and abusive epithets were used by the accused was mentioned to Himatlal. Witness did not remember whether the words of the threats and abusive epithets were mentioned to Himatlal. Witness was at the shop of Himatlal for about 2 or 2½ hours. The accused came to that shop. He came there at about 4 o'clock. Himatlal had sent for him; Chaganlal went to the Chora. Himatlal did not come with Chaganlal when the latter came after 2 hours. Himatlal did not say what took place before the accused. Witness did not tell Chaganlal to inform the accused that "We have come from Vejalpur to ask for the form." The accused came there; there was a talk between him and witness; witness asked for the form; the accused said "At this moment I shall not give you the form." They said to the accused that such signatures were being taken in all *Gaums*. Witness and others then returned to Vejalpur at night.

Mr. Harilal: At that time you asked for the form from the Talati and he refused to give it?

A.—The accused said "Why do you ask for the form from me?"

Mr. Harilal: You say in your examination-in-chief that you saw some paper in the hand of the accused?

A.—I did not see any paper with my own eyes in the hand of the accused.

Witness did not tell Mahasukh Vasanji what took place between himself and the accused on the 22nd November, 1917. Witness did not speak about it to anyone, not even to Mahasukh, because on that day Mahasukh had gone to Godhra.

The Court: You never mentioned it to anyone up to this time?—No.

The Court: Did you say anything to Mahasukh?

A.—Yes, I said to him afterwards. That was when he returned from Godhra.

Mr. Harilal: The important witness is not forthcoming. Chaganlal is not forthcoming; they have brought Mahasukh, who was not at Bedia. (Repeats the above question).

A.—Only as long as the talking required. (Answers continued). Lakhs of people have signed the petition to Mr. Montagu from the *Gaums* and the Cities. According to his information and what he had read in newspapers, witness could not say whether the number of signatures taken was beyond 50,000 or a lakh or half a lakh. Lallu was given two forms; that was a fact; that was before Divali, and after Divali. Lallu had taken two forms in all.

Mr. Hiralal: (To the witness). Which form was taken by the Talati?

A.—The form which was nearly full. The first form, which was nearly full. Lallu has not returned that form to me.

Re-examined by Mr. P. M. Shah, witness said that when he said in examination-in-chief that the paper was with the accused when the latter came to see him on 22nd November, he meant that accused gave the paper to Bhaiji and it was as good as being with him.

SERGEANT'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 19.

A case of attempted suicide owing to depression was to-day reported from the South Petty Staff Lines. It appears that St. Knight, of the S. and T. Corps, was discovered in bed this morning by some comrades with whom he was chumming in a semi-conscious state with blood oozing from his nose. Thinking he had cut his throat the comrade named Nash examined his neck, but found no marks. As Knight continued to breathe heavily, Nash turned him over in bed and then discovered that he had a rope firmly noosed round his throat with the other end fastened to his hand. The rope was cut and he was removed to the station hospital.

RACING IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

The following are handicaps for the Civil Service Cup, distance 6 furlongs:—Lady Bunny 10-7, Arlington 9-7, Little Wonder 8-9, Maud 8-7, Toylene 8-7, Ormy 7-10, Grey Light 7-8, Alice 7-7, Bonnie Blush 7-6, Avanti 7-4, Gold Mohur 7-3, Apple Juice 7-2, Token 7-2, Lady Lyric 7-1, Nickel 7-0, Hard Up 6-12, Lord Grey 6-12, Lady Malwood 6-7.

WANTED AN ARTS COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—To judge from the recent announcement in the "New India" of the programme sanctioned by the National Education Trust, there are very few prospects of an Arts College in Bombay, national or otherwise in the immediate future. The National Educational Trust wants to have its "Arts and Agriculture" College in Madanpure, its Technological College in Calcutta, its Women's College in Benares and its Commercial College in Bombay. What the Trust wants to achieve by distributing all its constituent colleges in the four corners of India, I fail to see. But my object in inditing this letter to you is not to sit in judgment on the activities of the National Education Trust, but to plead for the establishment of an Arts College in Bombay, regularly affiliated to the Bombay University.

How long is Bombay to be satisfied with only three Arts Colleges one of which is a Government College, and the other two missionary colleges? We call ourselves "Urbs Prima in Indis." When any uncomplimentary comparison is made between Calcutta and Bombay we get angry. I admire all this pride and feeling for our city. But may I draw the attention of Bombay patriots that Calcutta is studded with fourteen Arts Colleges, whereas we are content to be where we were when Noah's Ark was launched? As many appear for the B.A. in Calcutta as for the matric in Bombay.

We have already a Commercial College which owes its existence largely to princely donations from Bombay merchants. May I suggest, therefore, that the promoters of the Besant College that was to be divert at least a part of their funds for the establishment of an Arts College in our midst, manned and conducted by Indians? Messrs. Coyajee and Subedar have been already annexed by Calcutta. Mr. Wadia is in Mysore. The latest to leave Bombay is Mr. P. A. Wadia for Surat. In the existing colleges in Bombay our best men cannot hope to rise beyond the grade of lecturers, tutors and Assistant Professors. What a splendid training ground would it be for our young men to have an up-to-date and fully-equipped Arts College! Years ago, this idea should have been taken up; at any rate let us not waste our days any more.

People come from all parts of India for funds to Bombay, and if Bombay wants herself to start a college, can there be a lack of funds?

There would be a tussle over the question of affiliation. We may be angry with the Government but I do not see what reason we have to quarrel with our University. All things considered, I think it would be better to have the College affiliated to Bombay University. Unless we are to take it that Mr. Montagu is on an idle visit to India, Government itself will undergo many beneficial changes, and the University will very likely get a more 'Popular' constitution. Even under the present conditions, our students do not appear to be very bad off. The recent number of the "Elphinstonian" reports a full-fledged debate on Self-government in the College. All the Riseys in the world cannot divorce our students from public and political life. But let us not fight against the Bombay University, for the sake of half a dozen public meetings.—Yours, etc.

JUNIUS. (Junior.)

TCHITCHERIN AND PETROFF.

INTERNED RUSSIANS IN ENGLAND.

George Tchitcherin and Peter Petroff, whose unconditional release from internment in England has been demanded by Trotsky, according to whom they are "stainless, self-sacrificing men of high ideals" are international revolutionaries, writes "The Times," who took a leading part in an endeavour to alienate the British working classes from the alliance with the Russian autocracy and in the agitation against the Convention rendering Russians in England liable to military service.

Tchitcherin was the secretary of the Russian Socialist groups in London and of the Russian Political Prisoners' and Exiles' Relief Committee in London. The latter approached British trade-union journals, and Tchitcherin wrote for them accounts of alleged atrocities against political prisoners under the old *regime*. These were reprinted in pamphlet form and widely circulated among trade unionists. He also addressed he violently denounced the war and preached the doctrine of international revolution as being the only method by which it would many meetings in the East-end, at which be possible to arrive at a working-class settlement. He was assisted in his propaganda by anarchist groups in London, and collections were made at anarchist meetings on behalf of the committee.

The order of internment was made against him because, as it was stated, he was of hostile associations by his connexion with the Communist Club in London and because his "anti-Ally and pro-German activities" were a danger to the realm.

Tchitcherin protested against his internment, and in a statement to the Home Secretary stated that the Communist Club is legally registered, and is a well-known international institution. He mentioned that he had associated there with Mme. Tchernoff, wife of the former Russian Minister of Agriculture. He declared that the description of his international Socialist activities as "anti-Ally and pro-German" was a misrepresentation, and that he "opposed Imperialism in its totality alike in its British, German, and other representatives."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Calcutta University Commission will leave Calcutta this evening and will visit Hyderabad (Deccan), Bengalore, Mysore and Madras.

HEROES OF ASIAGO.

ALIAN VICTORY OVER HEAVY ODDITS

Despair is the touchstone of valour. None but the true metal resists its test, writes Mr. Perceval Gibbon, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent with the Italian Army, in a despatch, dated November 29th. Upon the high tableland that takes its name from the ruined village of Asiago that test has been applied and daily withstood ever since November 9 by the body of men under Major-General Boriani, who, outnumbered, outgunned, and unsupported, have burnished Italy's glories to a new lustre. They were the men sent thither to withstand that mighty Austrian thrust whose total strength reached forty-four battalions of the cream of the Austrian army—such divisions as the Nineteenth, which the Italians hammered down to a residue of 3,000 men, while their own strength totalled no more than twelve battaliens at any one time, and their total forces from November 9 to now have only been nineteen battalions of Alpini, infantry, and Bersaglieri.

Upon them and upon that ecstasy of strength which comes to brave men from the knowledge of their weakness, depended the defence of one of the high roads to the plain—that old, blood-sodden, hard-bought road across the Asiago Plateau, which opens on the east to the Brenta Valley and on the west to the valley of the Astico. Hither, after the retreat from the Isonzo, came General Boriani and what was left of his Fifth Brigade of Bersaglieri, with sufficient Alpini and infantry added to them to make them look like a weak division.

BRILLIANT RECOVERY.

On November 9, with the Austrian forces in greatly superior numbers threatening his whole line, he fell back from a portion of the old Asiago front to the points at which the Longara and Meletta mountains were held by his advance posts. That night, during a blizzard of snow, the Austrians attacked him and succeeded in forcing him back, so that they took the positions on Meletta, Castello Gomberto, and the 1,736-metre height on the great upland of Monte Fior, besides the whole of that mass of steep pastures and little woods which is known as Meletta Davanti. General Boriani was faced here with the alternative of an almost immediate further retirement to another line or attacking with meagre forces in the hope of recovering some of the lost ground and thereby mending the situation. He chose the latter, and on November 16 his men, by sheer fighting, retook the whole of Meletta Davanti and Meletta di Gallio, besides thrusting out westward and ridding themselves of a number of objectionable Austrian neighbours in the form of advanced posts.

He had accomplished what he designed, but no single victory could make his position a good one. His front was a narrow salient, ballooning northwards from Asiago on the west, taking in Gallio and Monte Longara, and turning eastward just north of the heights of Castello Gomberto and Tondarecar. Thence it ran south across Badenecche, and reached the Brenta some miles below San Marino. Its greatest width was not more than ten miles, and there was no part of it that was not pounded daily by the ponderous Austrian artillery. The incessant bombardment and the Austrian pressure made the position daily worse. Snow was deepening on the desolate levels of the tableland, walled in by its fringe of great mountains. It was a case of attack or be squeezed or hunted out. General Boriani, of course, attacked. He organised his attack to commence at 6.54 on the morning of November 22, before the bitter dawn of these high, wintry deserts.

A FRIGHTFUL STRUGGLE.

He did not know—he had no means of knowing—that the Austrians had themselves arranged an attack for that morning to start just after the hour for which he had arranged. So when the Italians went forward they were met by the preliminary bombardment which was to have made things easy for the Austrian infantry. They ducked for cover forthwith, while the swift brains of their leaders went to work on this new problem. It was settled by the Austrians coming duly forward for the attack with a handsome barrage in front of them, and the two sides met in the open. There ensued, perhaps, the most frightful open fighting which this war has seen. It was a melee over acres of ground, where the battalions locked one with another and stabbed and slashed among the crags and over the snow, while the Austrian shells burst among them, killing friend and foe together. There were men who fought barehanded, and others who fought with stones. It was a saturnalia of killing.

Sheer numbers decided it, and by nightfall the Italians had lost a little ground—ground whose every yard had been paid for with dead men. They recovered the whole of that ground during the night, and it was not till the night of November 26 that they fell back without a fight and without pressure from the enemy upon their present line. The Austrian forces engaged against them included five divisions.

SENTENCED FOR RIOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Mr. J. Dutt, Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, disposed of the case in which eight mill-hands were charged with rioting and hurt. It was alleged that on 2nd October last the accused in the course of a quarrel mercilessly assaulted Charles Robertson, the assistant of Northbrook Jute Mills. The Magistrate convicted all the accused of rioting and causing grievous hurt and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine.

GERMAN DEATH-TRAPS.

AN ASTONISHING LIST OF CUNNING DEVICES.

The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following from Mr. Forrest, United Press Association correspondent with the French armies:—

Probably the world's record for death-trap treachery was established by the Germans in their forced retreat from the Aisne. Scattered everywhere in abandoned dug-outs, trenches, houses, stables, wire-entanglements, and on roads were concealed a conglomeration of cunningly arranged slaughter-traps without parallel in civilised warfare. Dug-outs freshly abandoned were found literally filled with traps. A long narrow branch barring the way to an entrance would, if removed, produce an explosion in the shelter a few moments later. An innocent-looking book on a table would detonate a charge if touched. Coal in conveniently-filled buckets proved on examination to be liberally mixed with high explosives. Stove pipes were charged to blow up if a fire was started. Telephone wires seemingly to a connecting room were in reality wires connecting a bidden mine, which blew up if the wires were touched. Nails driven in walls were equally dangerous if anything came into contact with them. A shovel leaning against a wall connected wires with explosives.

A chair would blow up if sat on. Various objects casually lying about—tools, pieces of metal, helmets, fragments of shells, artificial flowers, and all kinds of apparently abandoned souvenirs were murder death-traps.

To open the door of a dug-out or to push aside some branches or a sack placed there to obscure the doorway would detonate a carefully-prepared charge. Window weights were hung so that they would fall on a box of detonators if disturbed. Nails were driven in stairways so as to be literally triggers for mines. In the trenches abandoned pieces of clothing or equipment connected with grenades, harmless-looking telephone wire exploded buried mines, the barbed wire of barricades was on hair-trigger contact with heavy explosives, and many other cunning traps were laid for the unwary. Barbed wire entanglements in some cases were found cunningly camouflaged so as to be difficult to distinguish, and when tripped over became a veritable ambuscade.

MINED ROADS.

Roads that appeared in perfect condition were examined and found to conceal many traps. One trick consisted of a chamber under a roadway with a very thin roof. A heavy shell was placed in the chamber so that the detonator was touched when a weight passed over the spot.

Another trap was arranged to allow troops to pass safely, but would blow up when an automobile gun or transport waggon passed. Entire cases of explosives were found buried a few inches under road beds.

Experience has proved that when the Germans leave a private house or public building it is usually a danger spot. Here explosions are retarded by means of clocks, which sometimes tick away for over a week before they set off a fatal charge. Small mines are liberally hidden in floors, ceilings, and walls. Many times a fuse is suspended in the chimney so that it will eventually be ignited and communicate the spark to a concealed mine. Sometimes a picture is left tilted on a wall with the Teutonic hope that some person disposed to neatness will set it straight.

Proof is not lacking, it is learned, that the enemy has contaminated wells on the western front, and that he has left poison behind him in the guise of flour. The same applies to fodder oats, and bedding in stables, since an attempt to start an epidemic of glanders has been discovered. Before stables left by the enemy are occupied by the horses and mules of the French army, all the German fodder and bedding is burned and the stables thoroughly fumigated. However, even the stables are not immune to explosive death traps. Grenades are placed on the ground, and a brick is carefully placed over the fuse. Then the trap is covered with straw, and the least pressure makes the explosion.

Wells are usually destroyed by the Germans, but when left intact French soldiers are forbidden to drink from them until the water has been chemically analysed. A complete record and study of German murder traps has been transmitted to the headquarters of the American army in France.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

There was more inquiry for coal shares although business put through did not run into very big lines. Phalaritands moved upwards from 11/4 to 12/8 during the course of the day, and Samla Kendra changed hands at Rs. 18/12 and 19. In the market for jute mill shares quite a lot of business was reported in Barnagore which fluctuated considerably during the day declining from Rs. 193 to Rs. 177 and then recovering to Rs. 182. Some uncertainty appears to prevail as regards advantages which will accrue to original shareholders by sale of bully mill. The tone of the market generally for jute mill shares was steady with a hardening tendency. Although somewhat irregular, a fair volume of business was reported in miscellaneous and industrial section. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bilbera 6/8, 6/12; Borrea 20, 20/4; Jainty West 10/12, 11; New Kendah 13/4; New Kesurgarh 17/8, 17/12; Phularitand 11/4, 11/12, 12/4 to 12/12; Samla Kendra 18/12, 19; Sejooah 20/4.

Jute:—Alliance ord 511, 514, 516; Barnagore ord 193, 182, 177, 179/8, 177/8 to 184, 182; Clive ord 196, 196/8, 197/8, 198; Delta ord 408, 500; Fort Gloster ord 608; Fort William ord 269; Howrah ord 37/4, 37/8; Kamarrah ord 562, 566, 576, 569; Reliance ord 35/8, 36.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 24/12, 25; Cossipore Ginning 22 to 23/8, Howrah Oil Mill new 69/8, 70; Indian Galvanising 3/4, 3/8; Kalyanpur Lime 15/8; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 16/4, 16/8, 17; Triton Insurance 80; United Flour 26/12.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69 to Rs. 69/4 and small lots at Rs. 69/6 to Rs. 69/10.

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DENTAL NOTICE

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED

Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.

THEREFORE
KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.
CONSULT
DR. CARR, D.D.S.
DENTAL OFFICE
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WIRE, VISIT, WRITE OR P'HONE
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CLEANER,
PREPARED WAX,
WOOD-DYES,
BLACK-LAK,
CARBON REMOVER
GARDEN SWINGS,
WASH STANDS,
TWO-SEATER METZ MOTOR CAR

SHOW ROOMS.
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

Head Office.
20 Apollo St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

Branches.
Kashmir Gate,
DELHI,
Elph. Street, Camp,
KARACHI.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN GUJARAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your popular paper you will not grudge some space to the poor agriculturists of Gujarat to place before the public and Government their grievances under which they are suffering for years. For the purposes of these letters I propose to take Kaira District as a typical agricultural district in Gujarat for two reasons; first because the goradu soil which abounds in this district is declared by the surveyors to be rich in fertility and secondly because these Patidars and Kunbis who actually cultivate the soil are almost 50 per cent. of the peasantry and Government surveyors call them the best farmers they could desire. Both these statements could be borne out by the simple fact that in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, Kaira District has the smallest number of villages having a population of below 500 and largest number of villages and towns having a population of 2000 and upwards according to the census returns of 1911 when, as we will see later on, this district was at its worst in population. These facts show that the agriculturists of this district are intelligent and industrious and if they be allowed to reap in full the fruits of their labour and if confidence be restored in agriculture they can make the country really as it had been described as the most charming and attractive part of the Presidency by Captain Prescott in his Settlement Report of 1863. This part of the province was then justly called "Charutara" in Gujarat. This with a part of Surat is the most highly assessed district in our Presidency.

This year the rainfall in this district was abnormal, having a downpour of about 70 inches which is more than double the average and the season crops were almost destroyed by too much water. Staple kharif crops of this district are bajari, bavato and kodia and of these bajari and bavato were so completely destroyed that nothing could be gathered. The yield of kodia crops was so poor that it can hardly affect the average anna valuation for this year. In some parts paddy is grown and it was in good condition in the beginning but owing to excessive water collected in the Kyariland that crop could not be gathered in time and much of it was either lost or damaged. The kharif crops could, therefore, be hardly valued at two annas in the district. The ravi crops that would ripen in winter were mug, auver, chola and val but the unusual appearance of rats throughout the district destroyed the crop as soon as the grains germinated. Mug and chola were destroyed wholly and the poor cultivators have not been able to gather anything. Long and deep holes are bored by rats all over the fields and the openings of the holes are strewn over with damaged corn. Tuver (pulse) is standing still but the rats are busy destroying that crop and although it is certain that that crop could not yield more than 8 annas, nothing could be said as to the actual outturn when the time comes for gathering harvest. Tobacco is the only rich crop left out of account. But the extent of tobacco cultivation is always very limited because of the laborious and expensive cultivation it requires. Even this crop is not very hopeful as it is infected by a (ganthia) disease) which appears in a swelling near its roots with a worm inside which saps all the juice of the plant. This plant being very delicate when young is damaged by too much rain. Late plantation seemed for some time to be faring well but it is fast withering away. The yield of this crop too will not, therefore, be more than 4 annas on an average. Nothing could yet be said with certainty about this crop as it is still in danger of passing through many vicissitudes of weather. Taking a very literal valuation of all the crops, the field would be at the most between 3 and 4 annas this year. Now if this estimate of the anna valuation be correct according to the rules framed by Government for suspensions and remissions the land revenue should be wholly suspended in this district. Same or in some places even worse is the condition of dry crop area in Ahmedabad District. The agricultural population of this District assembled in a big public meeting of about 6000 in Nadiad and the above facts were embodied in a petition addressed to the Bombay Government praying for a suspension and remission of the land assessment. On these petitions more than 14,000 agriculturists of the district put down their signatures and they were forwarded to Government for a favourable consideration of their case for some redress this year. A resolution was also adopted appointing a representation deputation of the district to wait upon the Collector of Kaira to place these facts before him and it was led by the two Hon. representatives of the people in the Bombay Legislative Council. The Hon. Messrs. Parekh and Patel were approached by a deputation from Kathal to invite them to visit their district and they went over some fields in villages of Kapadvanj, Neahadha, and Thasra and were assured of the accuracy of the statements of facts embodied in the petition. The writer had also accompanied them in some parts of their inspection and he had also an opportunity of visiting many other villages of the district when he was going round and he can safely say that there was not the least exaggeration in the statements made in the petitions addressed to Government. Hundreds of fresh statements in support of the general petition were recorded before the Hon. members of the Council.

The deputation of about 50 persons was received very courteously by the Collector of Kaira inviting about 8 persons in his tent at Thasra, but the main question turned on the accuracy of anna valuation. The Collector would not accept the valuation of the people and the deputation was convinced from experience that some Mamlatdars were trying to raise up the anna valuation without any regard being had to the facts and talents were persuaded to accept the view which the taluka authorities put before them for acceptance. The deputation made a request for an independent inquiry in the matter through a mixed commission of Government servants and peoples' representatives and requested the Collector to call for the figures of produce from Government experimental farms. But nothing appealed to the authority.

One very significant and heart-rending fact found out by the Hon. members on their personal inspection in many cultivator's houses was that they had no corn in their houses to carry them through more than a month or two in this year of highest prices of necessaries of life. With all this labour of bringing to the knowledge of Government the real state of affairs in the district the poor rayats were to be again thrown on the mercy of the reporting authorities in the Taluka, and the people's expectation that the Government would be persuaded to accept the facts if they be regularly brought to their notice has failed, and a conviction is growing upon them that even in questions of pure facts which could be ascertained by anybody by a visit to the fields Government officers claim to be the sole arbitrators and the rayats are helpless to show that they are false. Nothing could be more mortifying than this!

It is heard now that orders are issued by the Collector to Collect the assessment in full in all the talukas excepting a few villages here and there where it is to be suspended either in full or in part and suspension is ordered either wholly or partially in about 40 villages in Nadiad. Accurate information in details is not available as no copies of these orders are supplied although the secretaries of the deputation applied for them. This result clearly reflects the individuality of each reporting mamlatdar of the Taluka and the people's voice in this most vital part of the district administration has been openly flung into the air without any independent inquiry being made when reports of the revenue authorities were not in agreement with the view of the people in a pure question of fact.

The Government of India resolution with regard to suspensions and remissions, being very clear the real important issue is whether the crops have failed so far as to call for a general application of the rules. The people are unanimously of opinion that the crops have failed and they have convinced those who would care to be convinced of the facts and are still ready to prove the facts regularly before any inquiry officer. They can still point to their fields from which nothing has yet been gathered. They have shown this by sending various applications to the authorities quite in time and are still prepared to take the revenue officers over their fields but the officers refuse to see the things with an open mind. They refuse to believe what responsible persons representing the people say from their personal inspection. They rely only on what paper reports tell them about the condition of the people and their crops and on these reports Government give a negative to the people' assertion of a fact. Can anyone suggest to the people how they can otherwise prove the actual facts under these circumstances?

It may be said that it is a matter of opinion which may fairly differ. True, it is a mere matter of opinion with the revenue officer but this simple differences in opinion costs their very life to the already impoverished peasantry in the district. It will be no joke when coercive measures will be taken against them under the orders issued by the Collector. Either you will force the rayats to accept for the time being the new system of tenure invented for this so-called relief by the Bombay Code and to impoverish the the land for ever by constant attachments and sales of their holdings or you will run them into debts from which they could hardly extricate themselves and by patient suffering of starvation to end their life with a consequent fall in population. I am afraid the latter will be the probable result. To illustrate this I propose to take up the family history of an efficient farmer in my next letter.—Yours, etc.,

M. C.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 19.

THE JOINT BOARD AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—An article which appeared some days ago in the columns of one of your contemporaries on the Joint Board has set many of us thinking and inquiring. Of the nearly twenty-five educationists of position whom I have consulted not one agrees with your contemporary in believing that the scheme will have the far-reaching effect of transferring the control of secondary education to the Board. They one and all hold that it will transfer only the conduct of joint examination a cross between the present Matriculation and School Final Examinations.

There has been raised of late a very important consideration in connection with the recognition of schools. The University has delegated its powers of recognition to the Joint Board. Have not the Government also done so? Will there be no more inspection and recognition of recognised unaided schools by the Educational Department. If the Department insists upon exercising its present powers of inspection and recognition, then it must be said that the whole affair has been a one-sided bargain—the University alone has surrendered its powers, not the Government. Unaided schools which have been placed on the list of the Board's recognised institutions may decline to submit to any inspection by the Educational Department and if they are made to suffer in any way, they may have recourse to law, alleging that the Government have delegated their powers to the Joint Board. Will not some of those who have been at great pains to rush this scheme through be kind enough to throw some light on this point? Will not the memory of their late "guru," Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, prompt them to make a stand, even now, against this one-sided surrender?—Yours, etc.,

B.

Bombay, Jan. 20th.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For there months' Bills Rs. **98-12-0** per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent:

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 21.

A few falls of rain reported from Madras, Mysore, Chitaldroog reporting four inches and Cocanada one. The disturbance from Persia giving cloud in Kashmir and the Punjab but does not appear important.
Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 20th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.874 Inches
Temperature of Air	76.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.0 "
Dew Point	65.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.689 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	80.3 "
Minimum do.	66.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	...NNE,ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do.	do. 174 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Upper Cl.	Lower Cl.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	Upper Cl.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
		Jan	h.	m.	ft. in.	Jan.		h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	21	m	5	25	23 7	21		0	27a	17 4
		e	7	31a	26 0					
Tues.	22	m	6	42	24 11	22	m	1	33	21 7
		e	8	53a	26 9			1	39a	17 3
Wed.	23	m	8	10	24 9	23	m	3	1	21 1
		e	9	49a	27 7			2	39a	16 11
Thur.	24	m	9	13	23 1	24	m	4	3	20 4
		e	10	32a	28 2			3	30a	16 8
Fri.	25	m	10	8	25 7	25	m	4	47	19 7
		e	11	7a	29 7			4	13a	16 6
Sat.	26	m	10	51	26 0	26	m	5	19	18 11
		e	11	39a	28 10			4	51a	16 5
Sun.	27	m	11	30	26 5	27	m	6	43	18 5
		e						5	25a	16 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise,	Sunset
M 21 (Monday)	Th. 15m	h. 6h 25m.
" 22 (Tuesday)	" 15m	" 6h 26m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	" 15m	" 6h 26m.
" 24 (Thursday)	" 16m	" 6h 27m
" 25 (Friday)	" 15m	" 6h. 27m.
" 26 (Saturday)	" 15m	" 6h. 28m.
" 27 (Sunday)	" 15m	" 6h 28m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m.
Last Quarter	Jan. 1918	5	5	19.6 p.m.
New Moon	"	13	4	5.8 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	8	7.9 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	8	44.2 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st January 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana and lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in the extreme northern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now nearly normal; night temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature has now risen and is now in excess at Bombay during the day and at Ratnagiri at night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Local thundershowers have been reported from the Madras Deccan.

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Conditions remain unsettled in the Peninsula.
A few showers are likely in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a.m. on MONDAY, the 21st of January 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 A. M.	Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date.	Departr. 1st Nov to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (th Jan.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	74.4	55.9	45	2.48		+0.30
Do. (20th Jan.)	75.0	54.7	61	2.48		+0.32
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.6	42.5	63	0.06		—0.45
Rawalpindi	65.0	31.8	83	4.50		+1.92
Lahore	68.0	37.5	84	0.15		—0.97
Hissar	64.8	37.1	67	0.18		--
Ambala	69.7	37.1	88	0.04		—0.5
Delhi	66.3	46.8	53	0.34		—0.72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.2	43.1	56	0.06		—0 66
Mainpuri	71.0	40.1	64	0.04		—1.03
Jhansi	72.3	43.0	68	0		—0.79
Cawnpore	71.6	42.0	85	0.40		—0.59
Allahabad	73.1	44.4	72	0.89		—0.74
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.8	42.2	96	0.02		—0.32
Karachi	73.4	50.9	48	0.55		—0.04
Ajmer	67.0	41.4	52	0.02		—0.62
Jaipore	69.5	42.4	27	0.02		—0.5
Kotah	73.6	48.6	53	0		—0.46
Mount Abu	63.5	48.9	49	0		—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	73.0	41.1	56	0		—0.16
Dwarka	70.6	67.1	63	0		—0.10
Veraval	83.6	60.6	77	0		—0.41
Rajkot	80.2	50.0	37	0		—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	80.8	54.8	70	0		—0.32
Surat	85.6	64.5	55	0		—0.19
Ahmedabad	82.1	59.0	40	0		—0.21
Deesa	80.5	60.3	53	0		—0.22
Neemuch	74.4	48.8	57	0		—0.44
Indore	76.6	52.3	59	0		—0.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72 9	45.5	71	0.06		—0.36
Saugor	72.6	51.0	57	0		—1.43
Hoshangabad	76.7	49.0	66	0		—1.15
Khandwa	80.6	53.1	60	0		—1.04
Akola	81.2	53.9	59	0		—1.43
Amraoti	79.8	54.8	68	0		—1.35
Nagpur	77.8	52.9	75	0		—1.50
Chanda	80.1	51.5	86	0.07		—1.15
Raipur	72.3	51.1	98	0.46		—0 34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	68.4	69	0		—0.52
Ratnagiri	85.7	70.5	80	0.01	0.99	+0.38
Marmugao	82.5	72.4	91	--	5.05	+4.79
Karwar	85.5	68.1	90	--	1.10	—0.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.9	56.0	51	--	1.40	+0.64
Ahmednagar	80.0	55.7	70	--	3.00	+1.36
Poona	82.6	60.4	62	--	3.87	+2.32
Sholapur	80.6	64.0	50	--	0.54	—0.93
Bijapur	79.5	6 .4	72	--	1.11	—0.09
Belgaum	82.1	53.9	84	--	4.01	+2.73
Aurangabad	80.3	56.2	58	--	0.38	—0.64
Nizamabad (Indur)	77.1	55 9	80	--	0.14	—0.67
Hyderabad	71.8	62.0	87	--	2.29	+1.10
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.5	72.1	76	--	2.41	—1.93
Calicut	85.8	73.3	88	--	7.27	+1.07
Cochin	87.0	73.8	83	--	14.37	+6.03
Colombo	84.1	72.3	90	--	13.36	—1.65
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	77.8	67.7	88	0.05	12.19	+6.00
Bellary	90.3	68.5	83	0.52	2.72	+0.55
Cuddapah	88.4	70.3	83	--	5.44	+0.86
Madras	83.3	71.9	89	--	20.09	+0.41
Bangalore	84.8	64.4	79	--	2.36	—1.16
Coimbatore	89.3	70.1	81	--	7.03	+2.23
Trichinopoly	89.4	71.7	77	--	6.25	+1.77
Negapatam	82.5	71.4	89	0.02	36.79	+8.65

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 21st January, 1918, was 30.112 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

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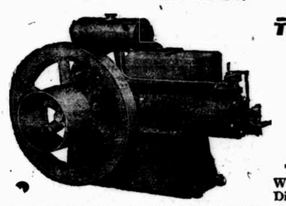

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